



# WOMAN'S INSTITUTE of DOMESTIC ARTS & SCIENCES INC.



INSTRUCTION PAPER  
*With* EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

SOLID FOUNDATIONS

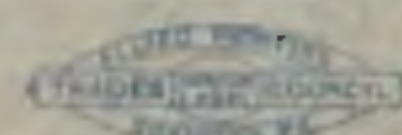
PART 2

By ORA CNÉ

FIRST EDITION

103 B

WOMAN'S INSTITUTE  
OF DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCES, Inc.  
SCRANTON, PA.





## ADVICE TO THE STUDENT

Study a few pages at a time and in consecutive order. Pay particular attention to the definitions; a correct understanding of them is essential. If you do not understand any of the statements or if you meet with difficulties of any kind, write to us for assistance. It is our desire to aid you in every way possible.

After you have studied the entire Section, review the whole subject, then write your answers to the Examination Questions at the end of this Paper. All that is necessary is to give the answers and write in front of each the number of the question to which it refers.

WOMAN'S INSTITUTE OF DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCES, INC.

## CONTENTS

	Page
Buckram Brims.....	1
Flat Sailor Brim.....	2
Mushroom Droop.....	5
Methods of Stiffening Brims.....	14
Hand-Made Turban.....	15
Shaping Brims on Blocks.....	18
Bandeaux.....	20
Bathing Cap.....	25

Copyright, 1915, by EDUCATION CORPORATION GENERAL. Copyright in Great Britain  
All rights reserved

# SOLID FOUNDATIONS

(PART 2)

## BUCKRAM FRAMES—(Continued)

### BUCKRAM BRIMS

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Buckram frames cannot be made by hand in the great variety of shapes that may be constructed of wire, for the reason that buckram is stiff and cannot be bent to curves and rolls without crimping and so forming unsightly lumps and overlaps. All buckram frames of fancy shapes, with curved crowns, rolled brims, and so on, must be made over heated dies and under pressure, as in the case of pressed crowns, or else made by being dampened and stretched over shapers and tied down smoothly until dry. Consequently, it will be noticed that the forms of solid foundations that are described are such as may be made without much difficulty from such materials as buckram, elastic cloth, lacette, and kindred materials.

2. In the construction of brims made of buckram, elastic cloth, and similar materials, the first step is to determine the head-size required to produce a neatly fitting brim. This is determined in the usual way, and then a head-size band is made to conform to the head-size thus decided on. The standard height of head-size band is  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and 1 in. is sufficient for the overlapping of the ends. Therefore, to make a head-size band for a 24-in. head-size, cut from a piece of buckram, elastic cloth, or the like, a straight strip  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and 25 in. long. At one end mark off a distance of 1 in., overlap the other end to the mark thus made, and pin the ends together, thus forming

COPYRIGHTED BY EDUCATION CORPORATION GENERAL. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



a circular band. Sew No. 21 wire to the top and bottom edges all around, using overcast-stitches, and remove the pin. The method of sewing these wires to the band is exactly the same as that used in making the head-size band for a buckram crown.

#### FLAT SAILOR BRIM

3. The simplest form of buckram brim, and the easiest to make, is the flat sailor brim. It may be made for either a circular or an

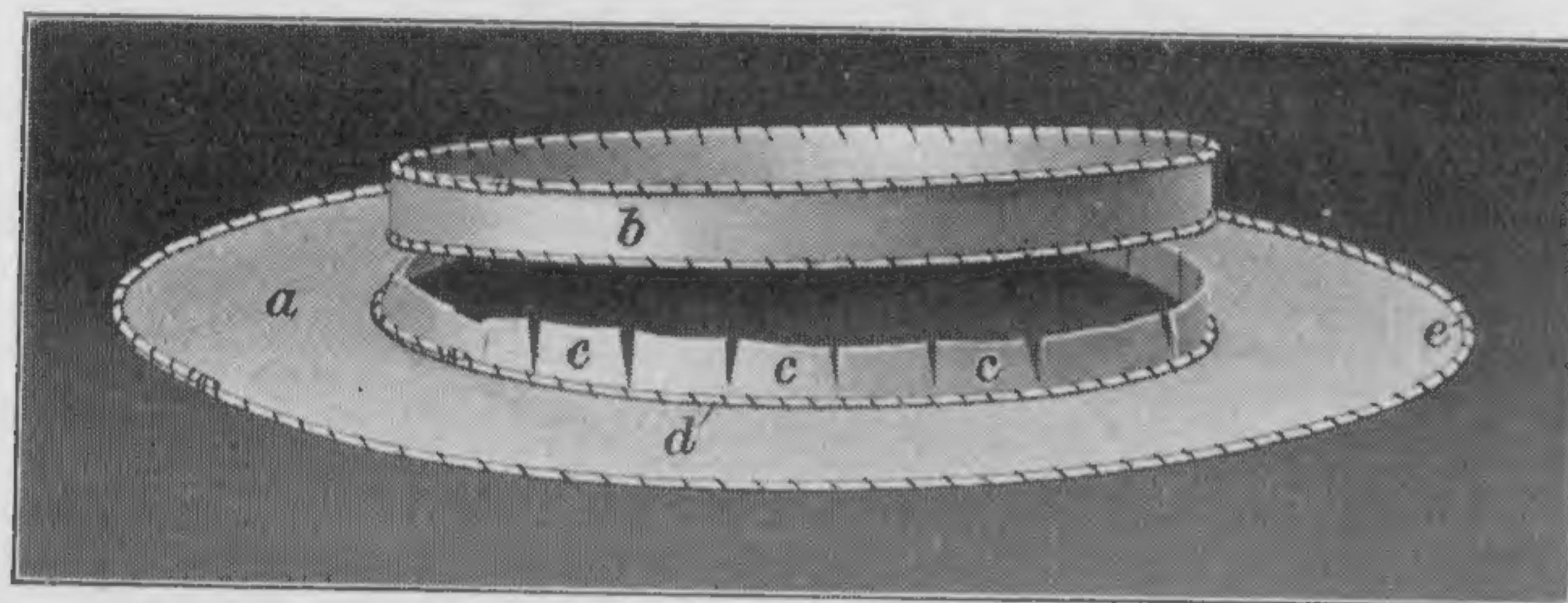


FIG. 1

oval head-size, and the width may be uniform all around or it may vary, according to the ideas of the maker. In Fig. 1 is shown a flat

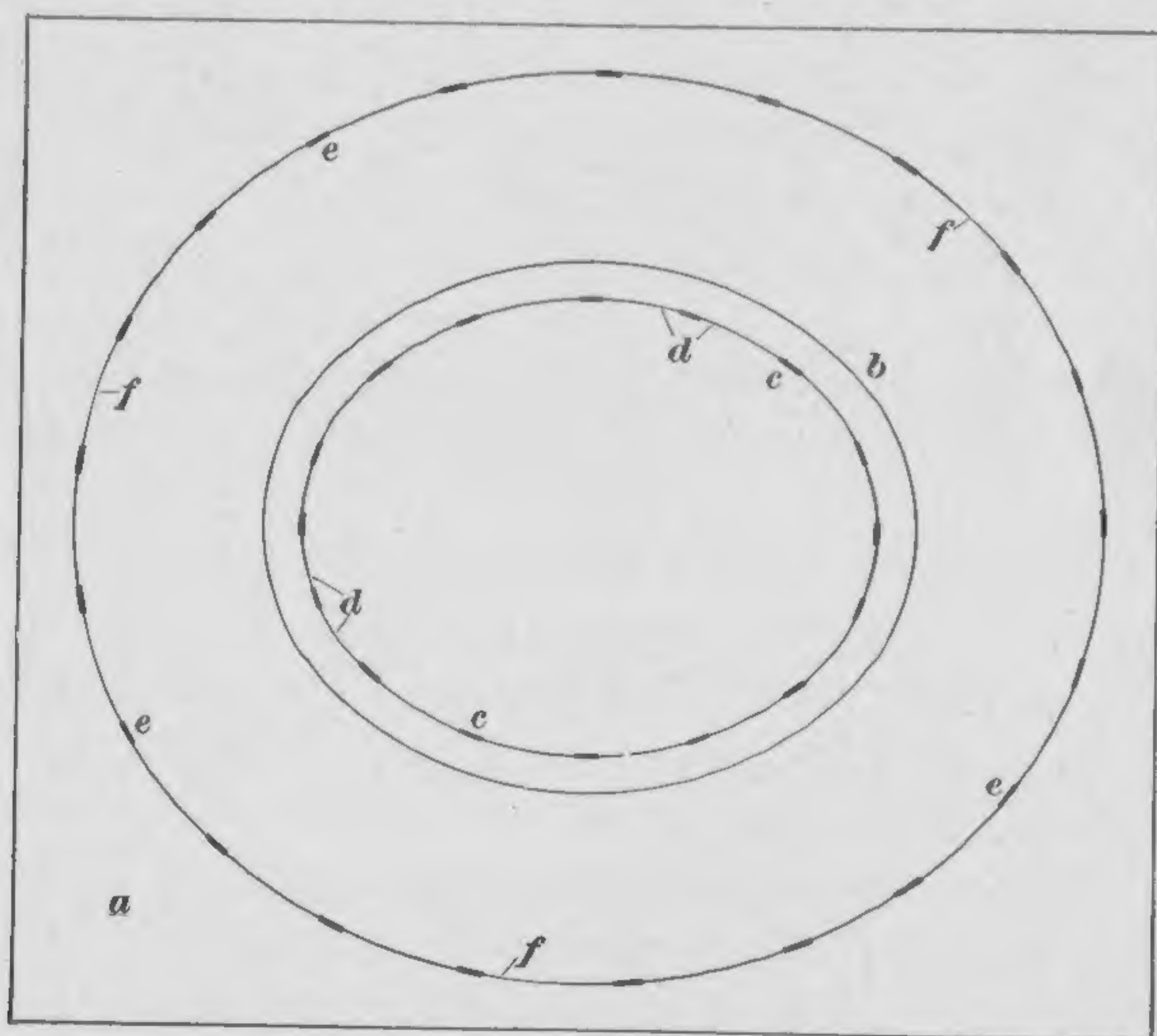


FIG. 2

sailor brim *a* having a uniform width of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. It is made to match the head-size band *b*, which is 24 in. around and is made as described

in the preceding article, after which it is stretched to an oval measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 7 in. The edge of the central opening in the brim is also made oval, and of the same size as the head-size band, so that the latter can be set down on it and sewed to it. The material at the edge of the opening is slit as shown and is turned up so as to form a series of tabs *c* to which the head-size band may easily be sewed.

4. The method of marking out the flat sailor brim shown in Fig. 1 is illustrated in Fig. 2. The 24-in. head-size band is stretched to an oval  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 7 in. and is then set in the middle of the flat piece *a* of buckram or elastic cloth from which the brim is to be made. As the brim is to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, the piece of material must be at least 5 in. longer and wider than the oval; that is, it must be at least  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 12 in., since an oval of those dimensions must be cut from it.

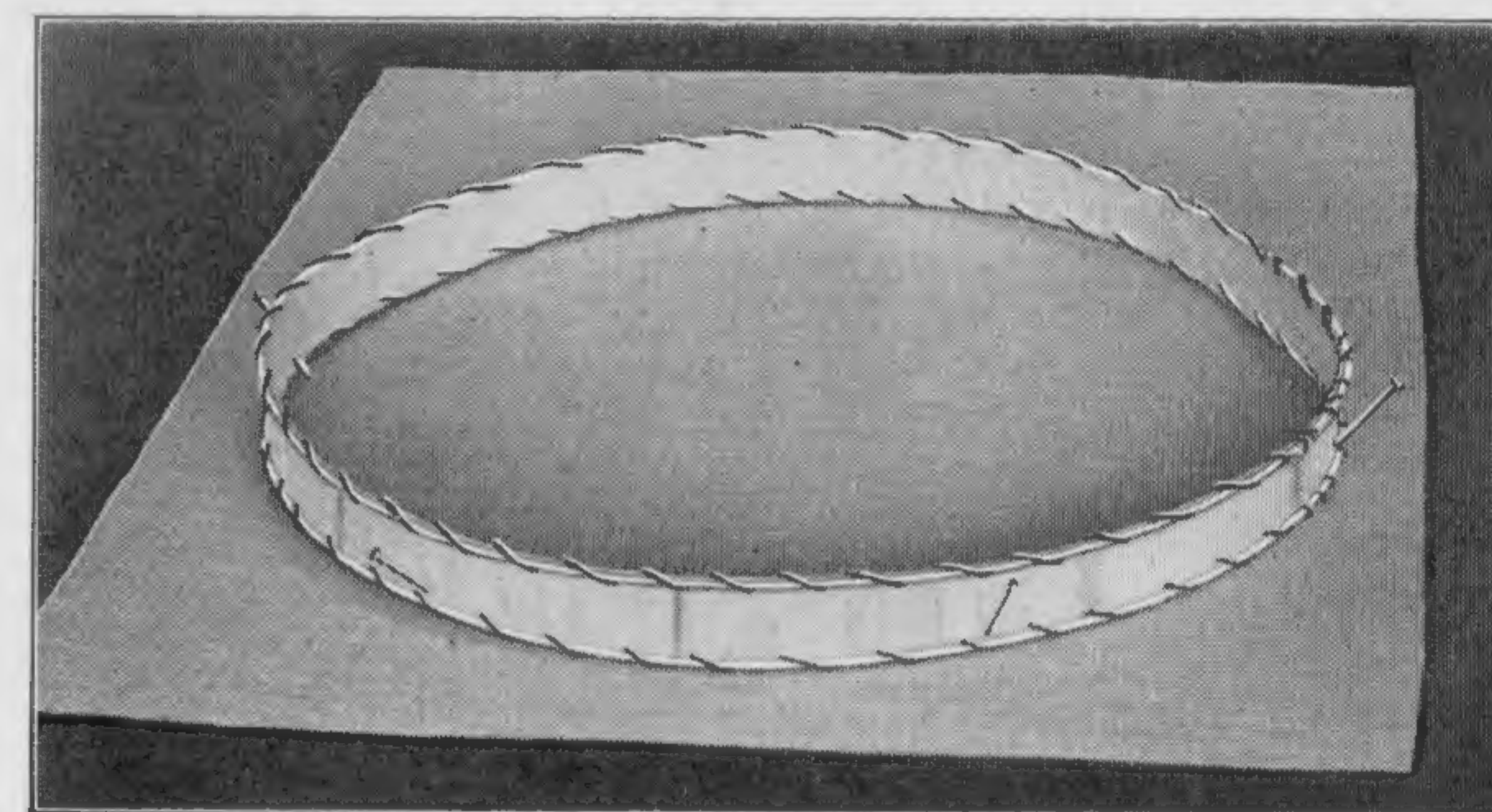


FIG. 3

If the material tends to roll up, the curl may be taken out of it by drawing it back and forth over the edge of a table, at the same time bending it in a direction opposite to that in which it tends to roll. The head-size band is held in place on the piece of material by pins as shown in Fig. 3. The material is laid on a wooden lap-board or on the top of the work table and the pins are then put through the head-size band in a slanting position, just above the lower wire, and pushed into the board or table. When the head-size band has been securely pinned, take a pencil and draw a line *b*, Fig. 2, on the material, following the lower edge of the band, on the inside. This line *b* is then the size and shape of the opening that must be made at the center of the brim. But the material is not cut along this line, because allowance must be made for the tabs *c*, Fig. 1, to which the head-size band *a* is to be fastened.



5. The tabs are made of the same height as the head-size band, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Therefore, take a paper gauge  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and mark off inwards from the line *b*, Fig. 2, a number of points *c*, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the oval *b*. Then, with the pencil, draw a smooth curved line *d* joining the marks *c*. The line *d* can be drawn free-hand with sufficient accuracy. Next, take a paper gauge  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and lay off the width of the brim at a number of points outside the oval *b*, making a series of marks *e*, and draw a smooth free-hand line *f* through these marks. The line thus made is the outer edge of the brim. Take the shears and cut out the brim along the oval line *f*, and then cut out the center along the oval line *d*. The result will be a piece like that shown in Fig. 4,

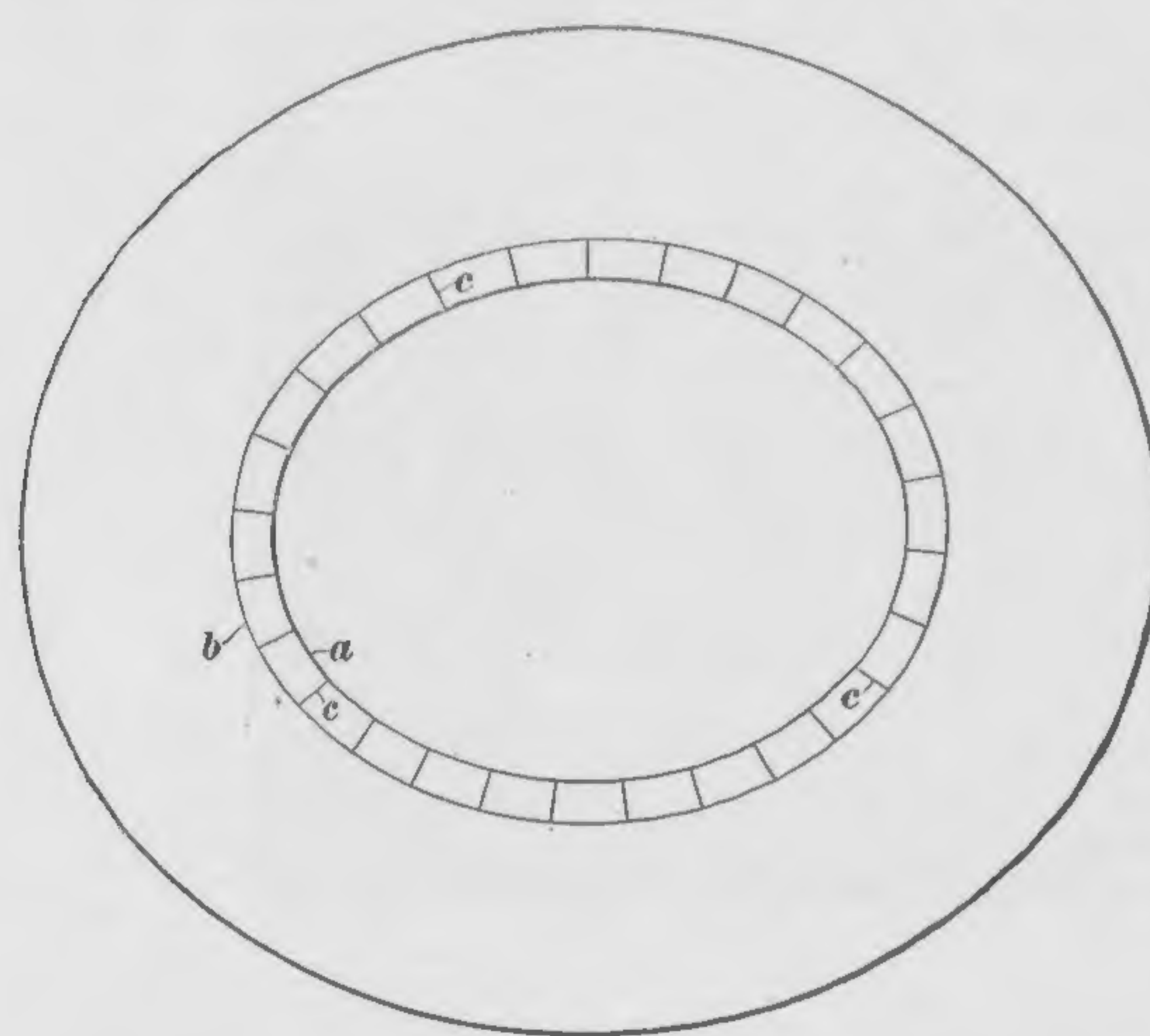


FIG. 4

the outer edge of which is an oval  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 12 in. and the central opening an oval  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 6 in.

6. The half-inch width between the edge *a*, Fig. 4, and the oval *b* must be turned up so that the head-size band can be set down over it and fastened to it; but it cannot be bent up as a single piece. Instead, it must be cut into a

number of short tabs, as indicated in Fig. 1. They need not be exactly alike. Using the points of the shears, make a number of straight cuts or slits *c*, Fig. 4, from the edge of the inside opening to the line *b*, spacing them by eye about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. apart. Then take a piece of No. 21 brace wire and sew it fast to the brim exactly on the oval line *b*, using overcast-stitches. This wire is sewed on the upper, or right, side of the material, which forms the top surface of the brim. The overlap of the wire should be placed at the back of the brim. A similar wire is sewed to the upper side of the brim at the outer edge, and the overlap is made at the back. These wires are shown at *d* and *e*, Fig. 1. The edge wire *e* is likewise fastened to the brim by means of overcasting-stitches.

7. After the wires have been sewed to the brim, bend up the tabs *c*, Fig. 1, till they stand at right angles to the upper surface of the brim, as shown, and so that they rest against the wire *d* all around. Then set the head-size band *b* over the tabs, with its overlap at the back of the brim, and sew the band to the tabs, using basting-stitches with the longer parts of the stitches on the outside of the band. This completes the construction of the brim. The head-size band is attached so that there will be a part to which the crown may be fastened readily. The wire *d* is not absolutely necessary, and may be omitted, if desired. In such a case, the tabs *c* should be bent on the oval line *b*, Fig. 4. Great care should be taken in cutting the slits *c*, so that the cuts extend to the line *b* in every case, but not across the line. If they extend across the line, the tabs cannot easily be bent up evenly all around and the head-size band will not fit neatly.

8. If a flat sailor brim is to be made circular, the head-size band is kept circular in form instead of being stretched to an oval. It is then pinned to a flat piece of material of sufficient size and the size and shape of the head-size band are marked on it. Then, by means of paper gauges of the correct lengths, the width of brim and the height of the tabs are marked off, after which the material is cut along the circles thus drawn. The wires at the outer and inner edges of the brim are then attached, the slits for the tabs are cut, the tabs are bent upwards against the inner wire, and the head-size band is sewed to the tabs.

It may possibly be desired to have the brim wider at the front or at the back than at the other points. In such a case, pin the head-size band to the material in the usual way, mark off the desired width of the brim at the several points, draw a smooth curved line through these points, and cut the material along the line. Then proceed to cut the tabs and put on the wires as already explained.

#### MUSHROOM DROOP

9. The shape of brim known as the mushroom droop is a brim of uniform width all around, having the same slope at all points. It can be made from a flat piece of buckram or other similar material. As an example, the method of making a mushroom droop  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, with a head-size of 24 in. in the form of an oval  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 7 in., will be described. First make the head-size band. This can be done as



described previously. In this particular case, however, ribbon wire  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide is used. Such wire will be found very convenient for making head-size bands, as it is of uniform width and is stiffened by

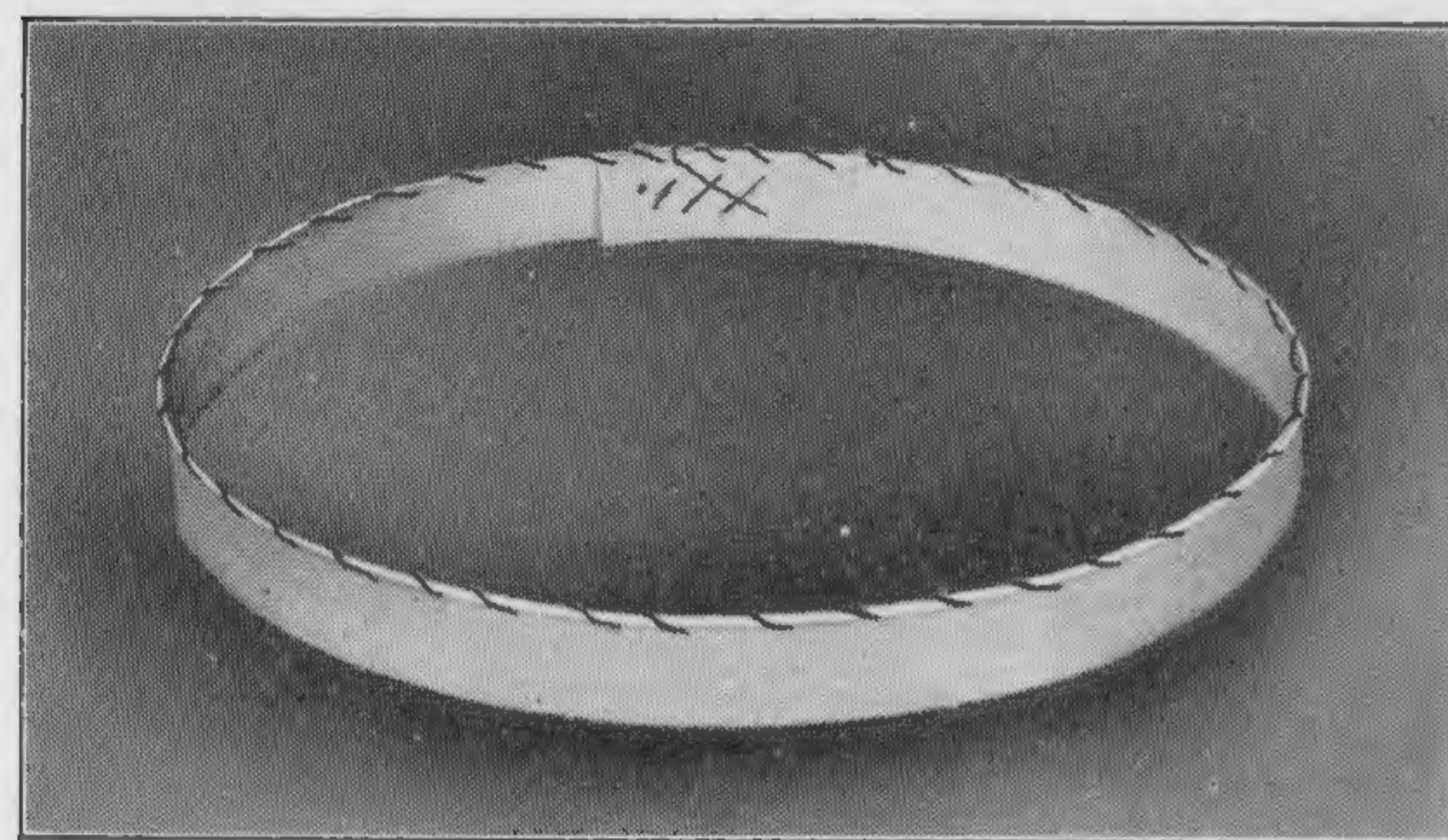


FIG. 5

the three wires it contains. Cut off a piece of this wire 26 in. long, overlap the ends 2 in., and sew them together. Then fasten a piece of brace wire to the upper edge by overcasting, to give further stiffness to the band, and stretch it to an oval measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 7 in., taking care to have the overlap at one end of the oval. The finished band will then appear as in Fig. 5.

10. To make a mushroom droop of the width and head-size specified, a piece of buckram at least 16 in. by 18 in. in size will be required. Lay it flat on a table and from the middle point of one of the 16-in. edges, as *a*, Fig. 6, cut straight in to the center *b* of the piece. Now slip the corner *c* over the corner *d* and overlap the parts on opposite sides of the cut *ab*. The result will be that the piece of buckram will be drawn into the shape of a cone, as shown in Fig. 7. The farther the corner *c* is overlapped over the corner *d*, the more pronounced will be the downward slope of the cone; therefore, adjust the amount of this overlap until the cone has the slope desired for

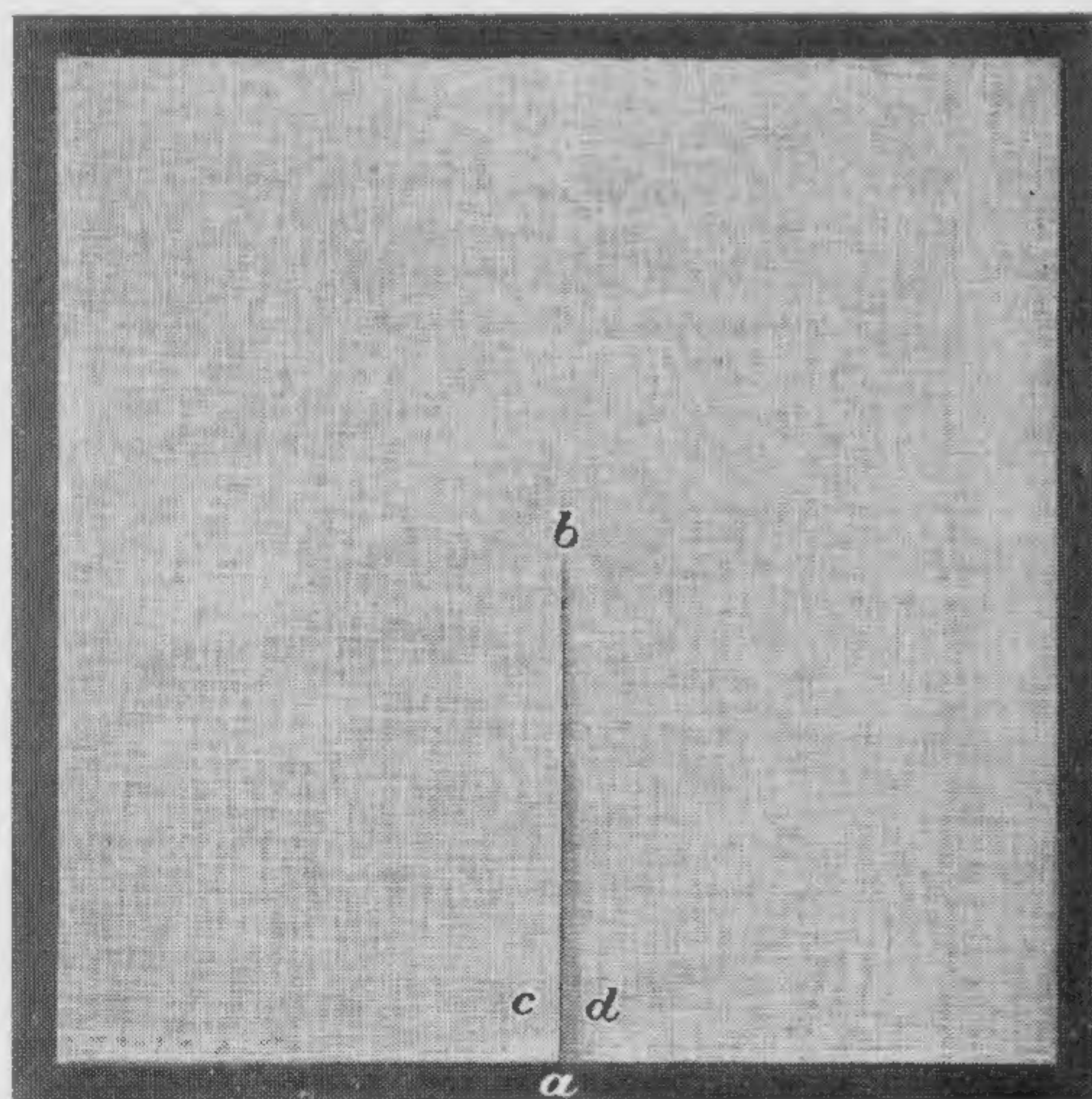


FIG. 6

the brim to be made. Then pin the overlapped ends together to hold them in place and trim off the projecting corners of the buckram all around, as indicated by the dotted lines *e*.

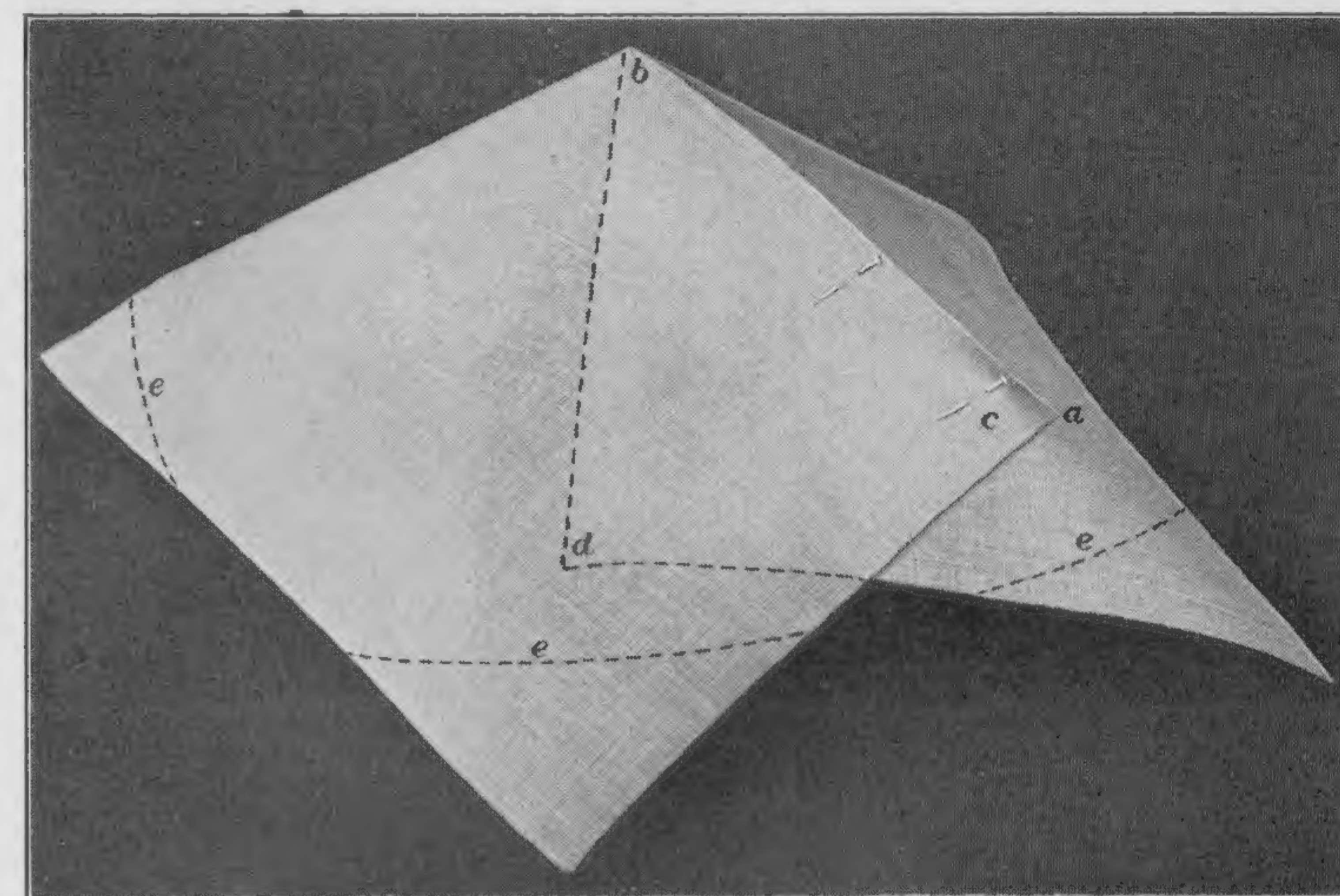


FIG. 7

11. Now take the cone of buckram, set it on a lap-board or the top of a work table, and pin its edge to the board or table at several

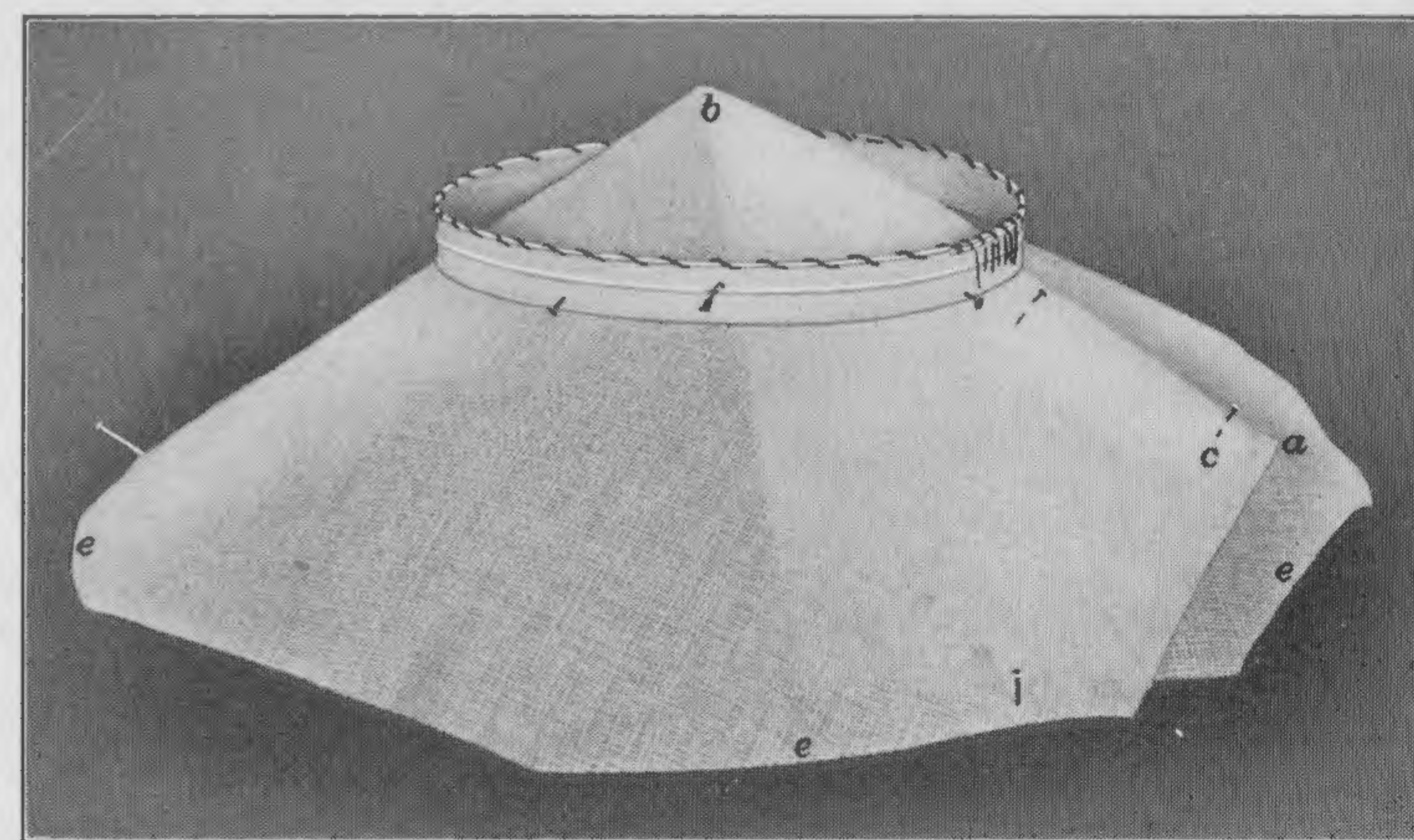


FIG. 8

points, as shown in Fig. 8. Be careful to have the cone slope evenly all around. Then set the oval head-size band *f* over the top *b* of the



cone and pin it to the buckram, as shown, so that the lower edge of the band will be at the same level all around. With a pencil, mark

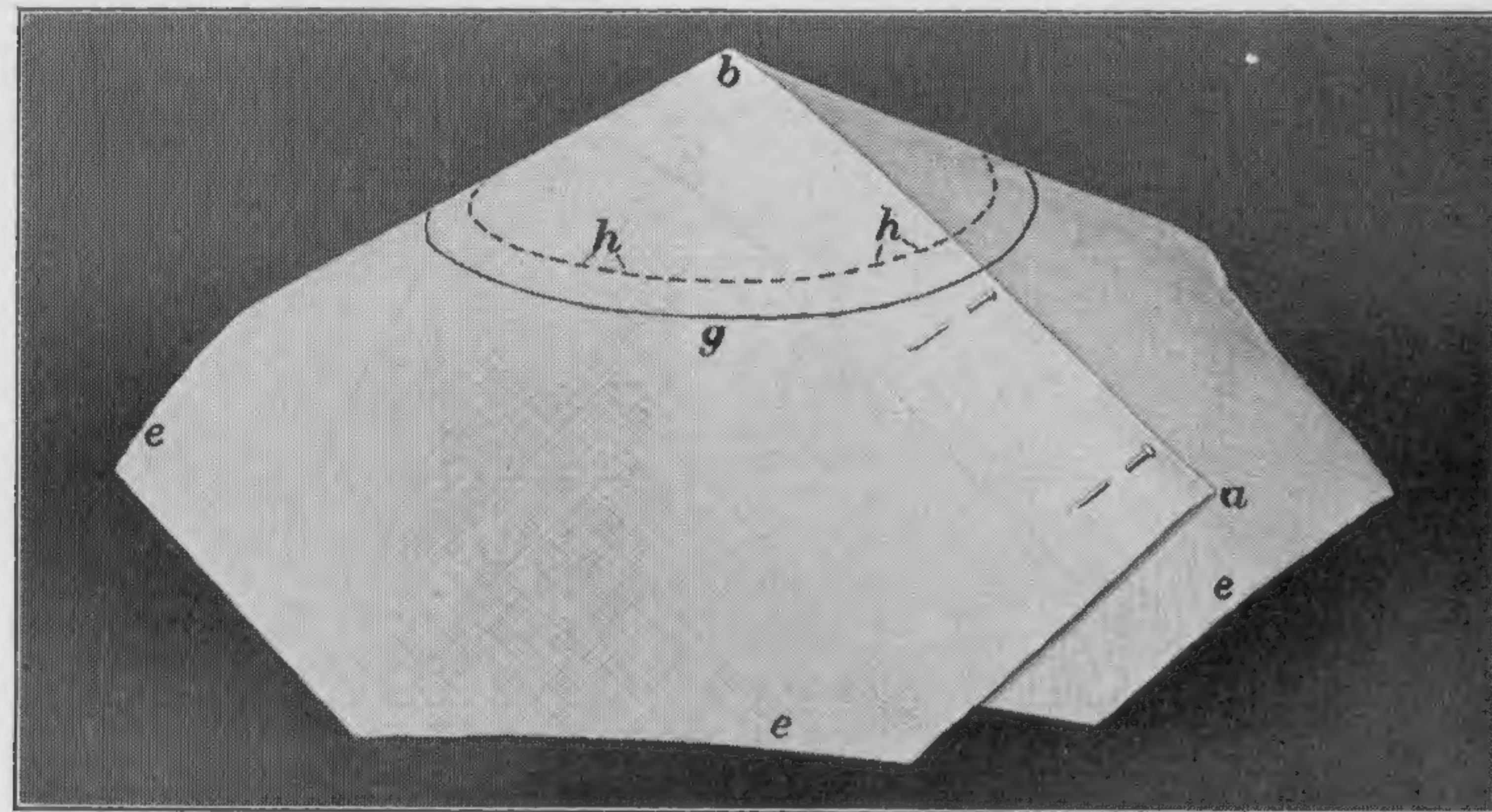


FIG. 9

around the inside of the lower edge of the band, on the buckram cone, thus transferring the head-size to the material that is to form the brim. Unpin the head-size band *f* and remove it, and the cone will appear as in Fig. 9, in which *g* is the line that was marked inside the edge of the head-size band. Now take a paper gauge  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and make a series of marks *h* around the top of the cone,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. above the line *g*. Then cut out the top of the cone along this line.

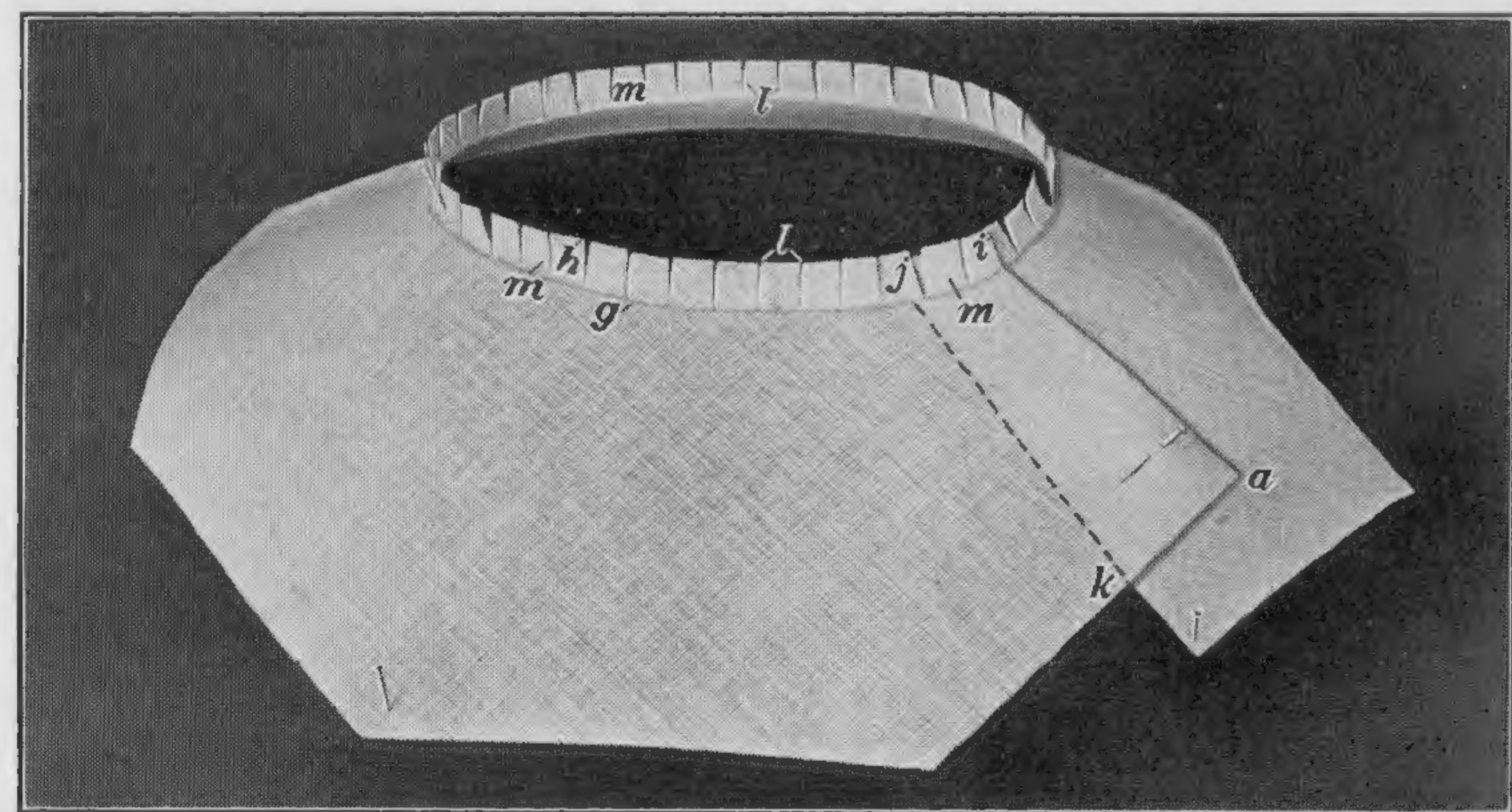


FIG. 10

12. There is too much material in the under part of the overlap; that is, the corner *d*, Fig. 7, extends so far under the corner *c* that

the double thickness is undesirably heavy. A part of this corner should be cut off, so that the overlap will vary from about 1 in. at the top, as at *ij*, Fig. 10, to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the bottom, or *ak*. To cut off the extra material, the cone must be unpinned and the overlapped ends taken apart. To enable them to be brought back again to their former positions, draw a pencil along the edge *ai* so as to make a line on the under piece. Then unfasten the ends by taking out the pins, cut off the buckram to give the desired overlap, bring the edge *ai* back to the line made on the buckram, and pin the ends together again. Now take the shears, and with their points make

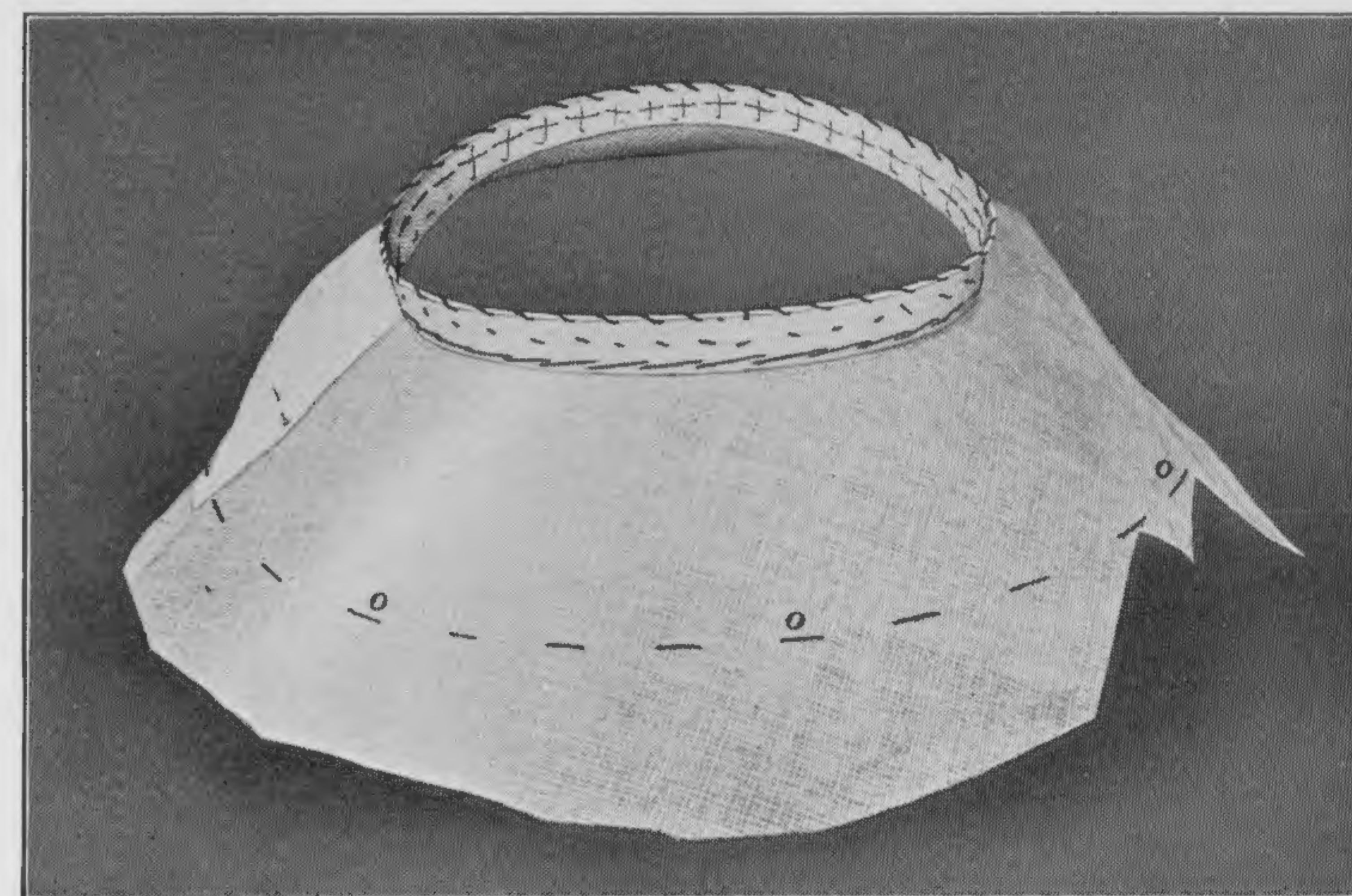


FIG. 11

a series of straight slits *l* about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart, extending from the edge to the line *g*, but not beyond that line. Bend up the tabs *m* thus formed, set the head-size band over them, and sew them to the head-size band by two rows of back-stitches, as shown in Fig. 11. The upper row has the long parts of the stitches on the inside, so as to extend well across the tabs and hold them in place. The overlap of the head-size band should be placed at the back of the brim, directly above the overlap of the buckram.

13. When the head-size band has been sewed to the upper edge of the brim, as in Fig. 11, the next step is to mark off the width of the brim on the buckram. In this particular case, the brim is to be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.



wide all around. So cut a strip of paper  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. long to serve as a gauge for marking off the width of the brim. Lay the brim on the

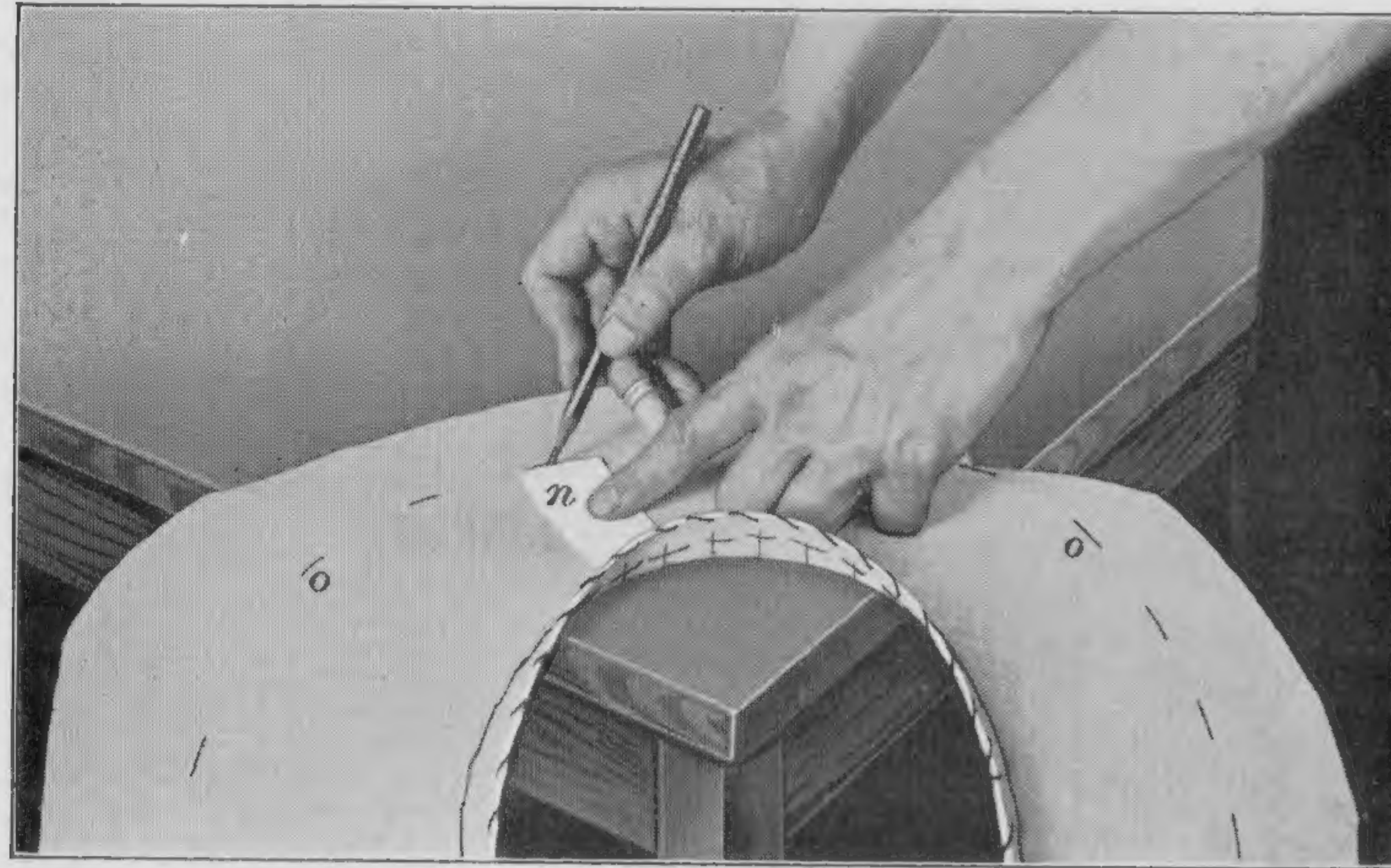


FIG. 12

corner of a table, as shown in Fig. 12, with the corner projecting through the opening formed by the head-size band, and the brim lying flat on the top of the table. Set one end of the paper gauge *n* against the lower edge of the head-size band, and with a pencil make a mark even with the opposite end. Repeat the operation, making

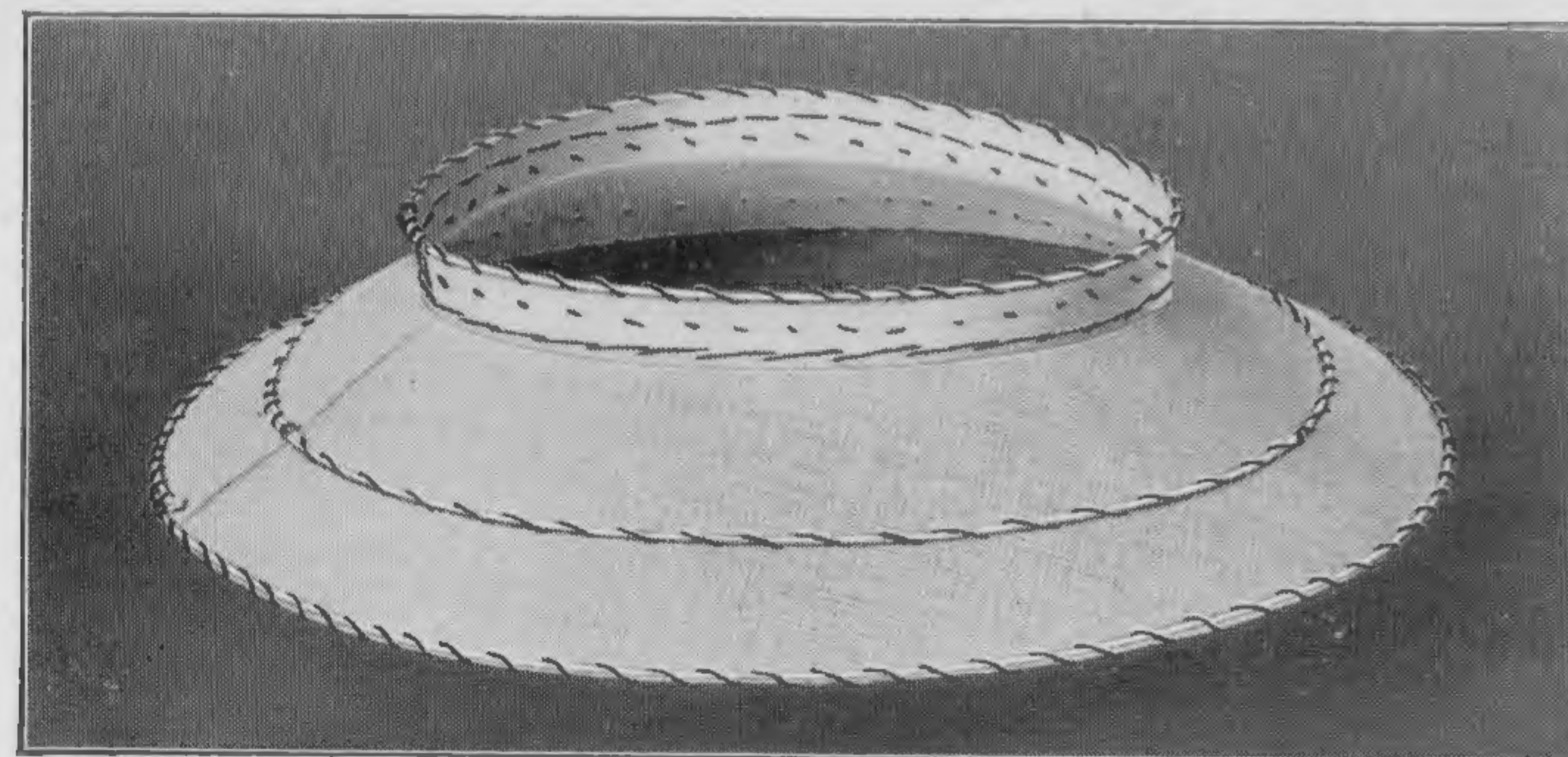


FIG. 13

marks *o* at intervals of about 2 in. all the way around, and the brim will appear as shown in Fig. 11. Then take the shears and cut along

the line of marks *o*, thus producing a brim  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide. Attach a brace wire to the lower edge of the brim by overcasting, placing the overlap of the wire at the back, under the overlap of the head-size band. As the brim is rather wide, it will require an extra brace wire. Take a paper gauge  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and make a series of marks  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. above the edge wire, around the brim. Sew a brace wire to the brim, following this line of marks, with the overlap at the back, and the brim is finished, as shown in Fig. 13.

14. A modification of the mushroom droop is shown completed in Fig. 14, except for the attachment of the head-size band. It differs from the brim shown in Fig. 13 in that the width is greatest

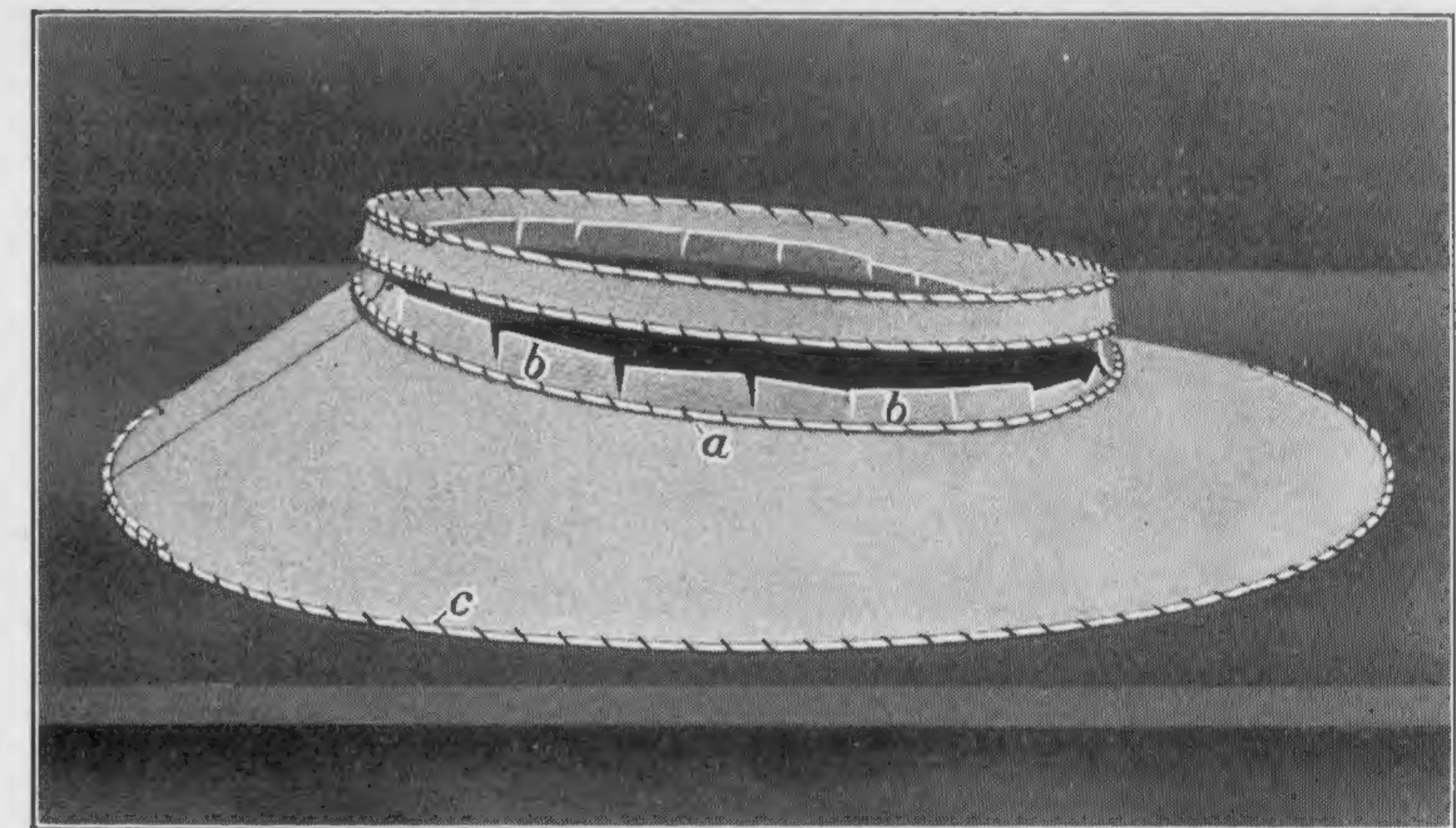


FIG. 14

at the back, where the overlap is placed, and least at the front. The method of making the brim shown in Fig. 14 does not differ from that just described except in the placing of the head-size band on the cone, and the marking off of the width of brim. When the cone of buckram has been formed, as in Fig. 7, set the head-size band over the point, but incline it toward the front of the brim; that is, have the distance from the apex to the head-size band shorter at the back than at the front. Mark inside the band, on the cone, and attach the wire *a*, Fig. 14, on the line thus made. Lay off a series of marks  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. above the wire, and cut out the top of the cone. Make the tabs *b* and sew the head-size band fast to them. Then mark off the width of the brim, which decreases from back to front. The width



may be made of such dimensions as will suit the wearer or the ideas of the designer. Then trim off the buckram and sew the edge wire *c*

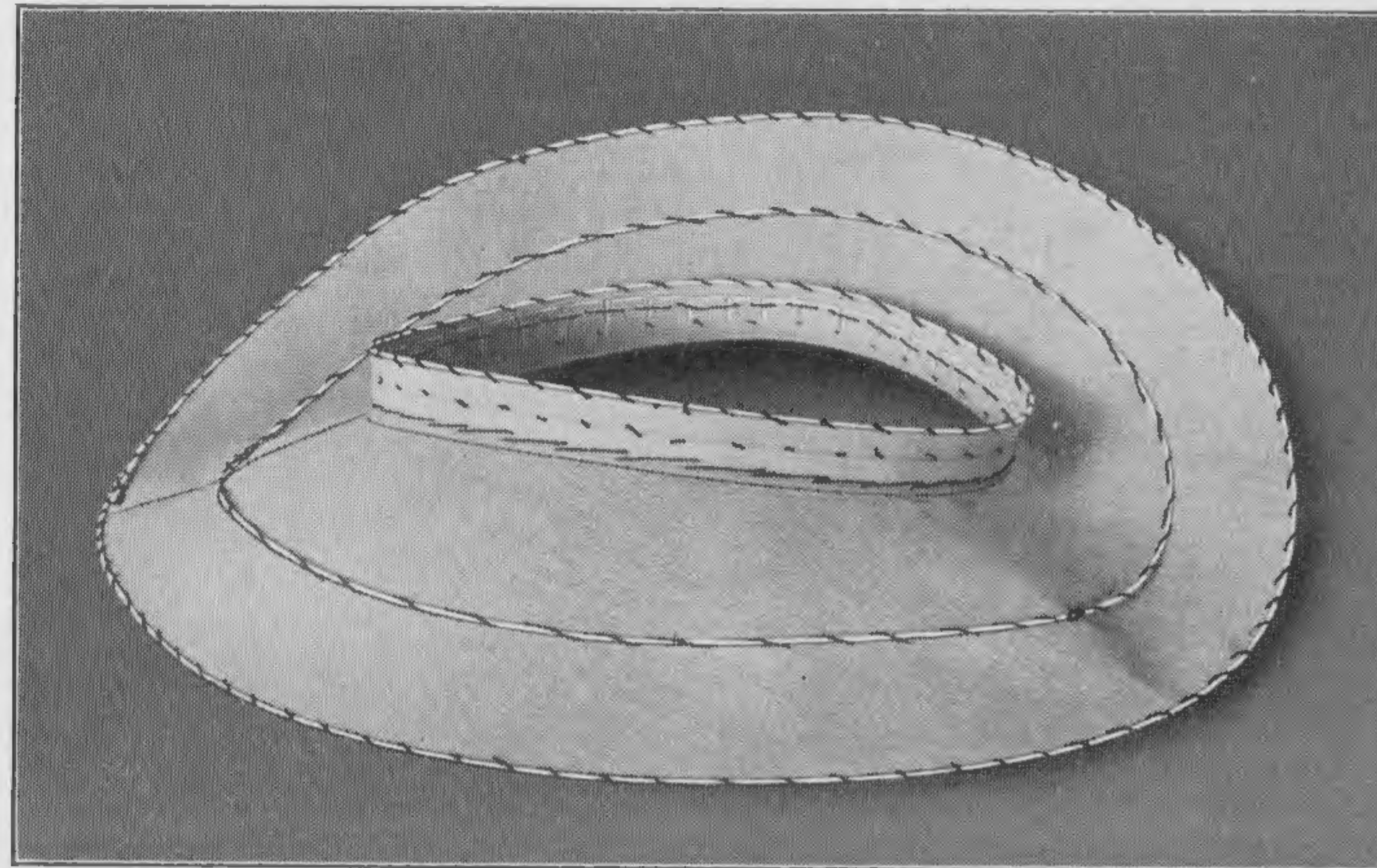


FIG. 15

in place. The wire *a* is not absolutely necessary, and may be omitted, if desired. Other modifications of the mushroom droop may be made by inclining the head-size band to one side or the other, or from front to back, instead of in the manner shown in the illustration.

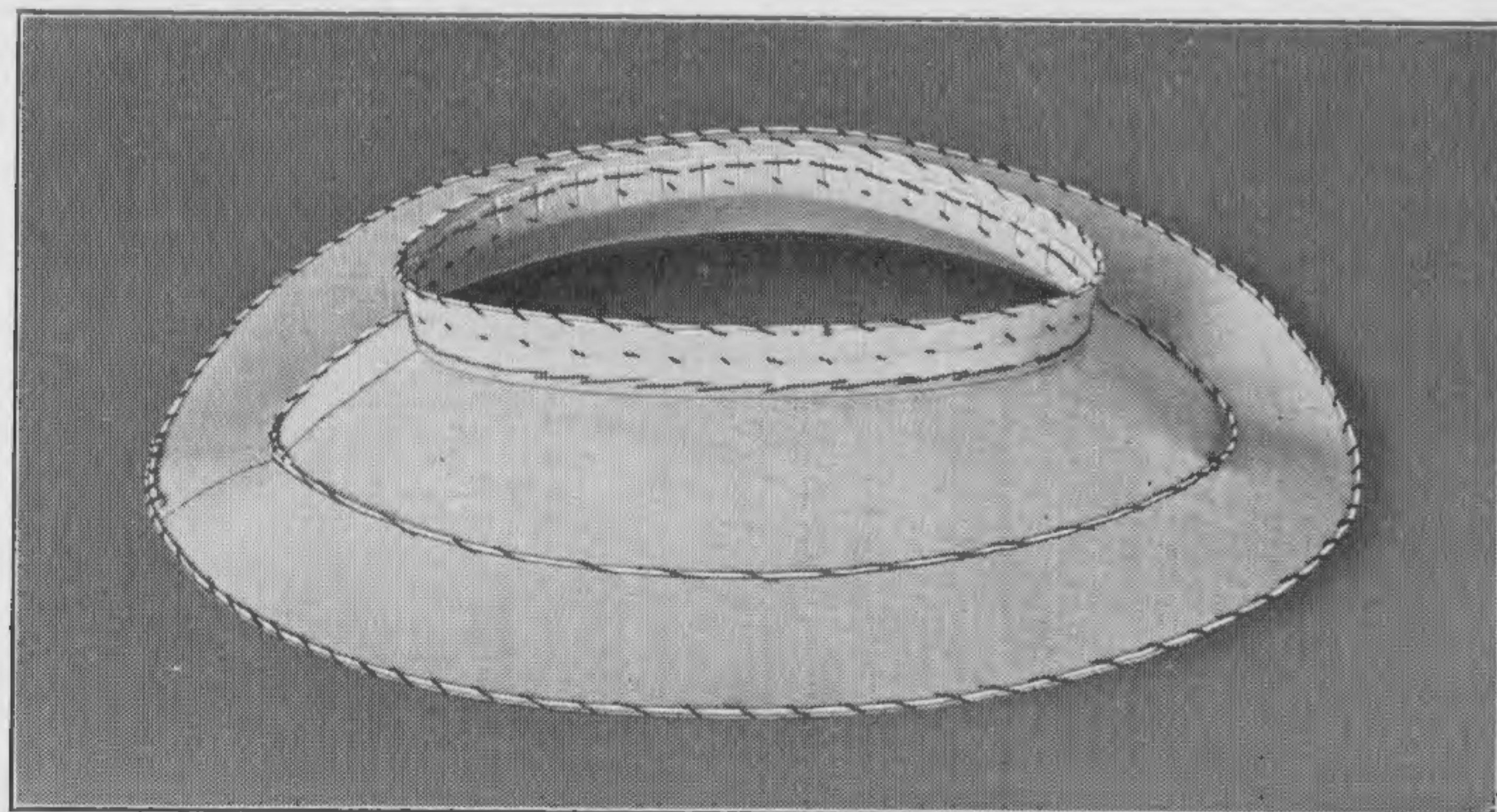


FIG. 16

**15.** The particular shape shown in Fig. 13 is only one of several shapes into which this form of brim may be bent. The brace wire and the edge wire fastened to the brim may be bent to various positions,

and when so bent they hold the brim in those positions, producing the desired shapes. For example, if the brace wire and edge wire

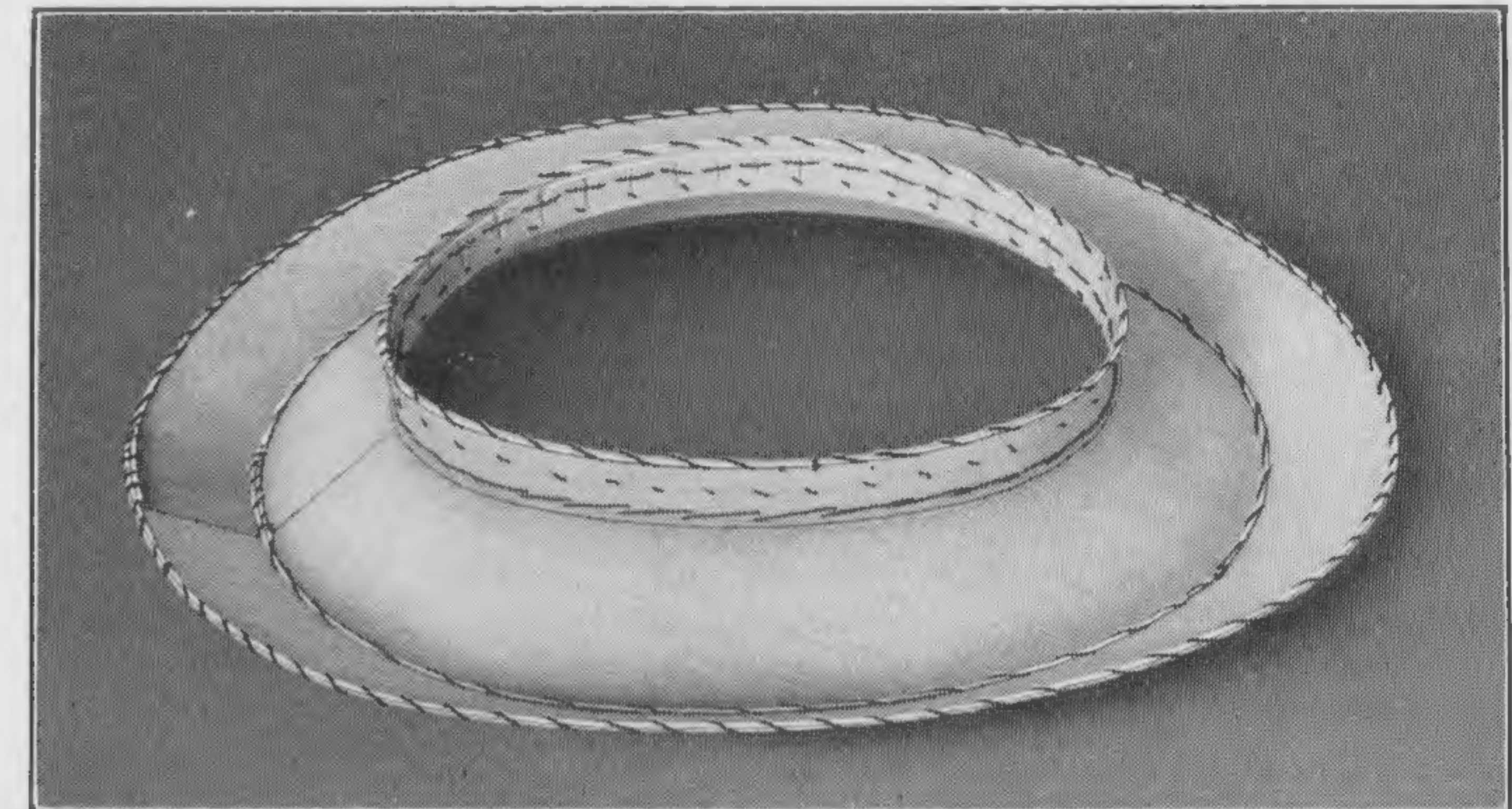


FIG. 17

are bent at the front and the back as shown in Fig. 15, the left side of the brim is given an upward roll. Another shape formed from the same construction is shown in Fig. 16. In this case the brim is bent up at the left along the brace wire, the bend extending from front to back. The edge wire in this case has a smooth roll upwards to the highest point at the left. If the bend is continued all around, following the line of the brace wire, the shape of brim shown in Fig. 17 will be produced. In this case the edge wire will be just as far above the brace wire as it is below the brace wire in Fig. 13. By bending

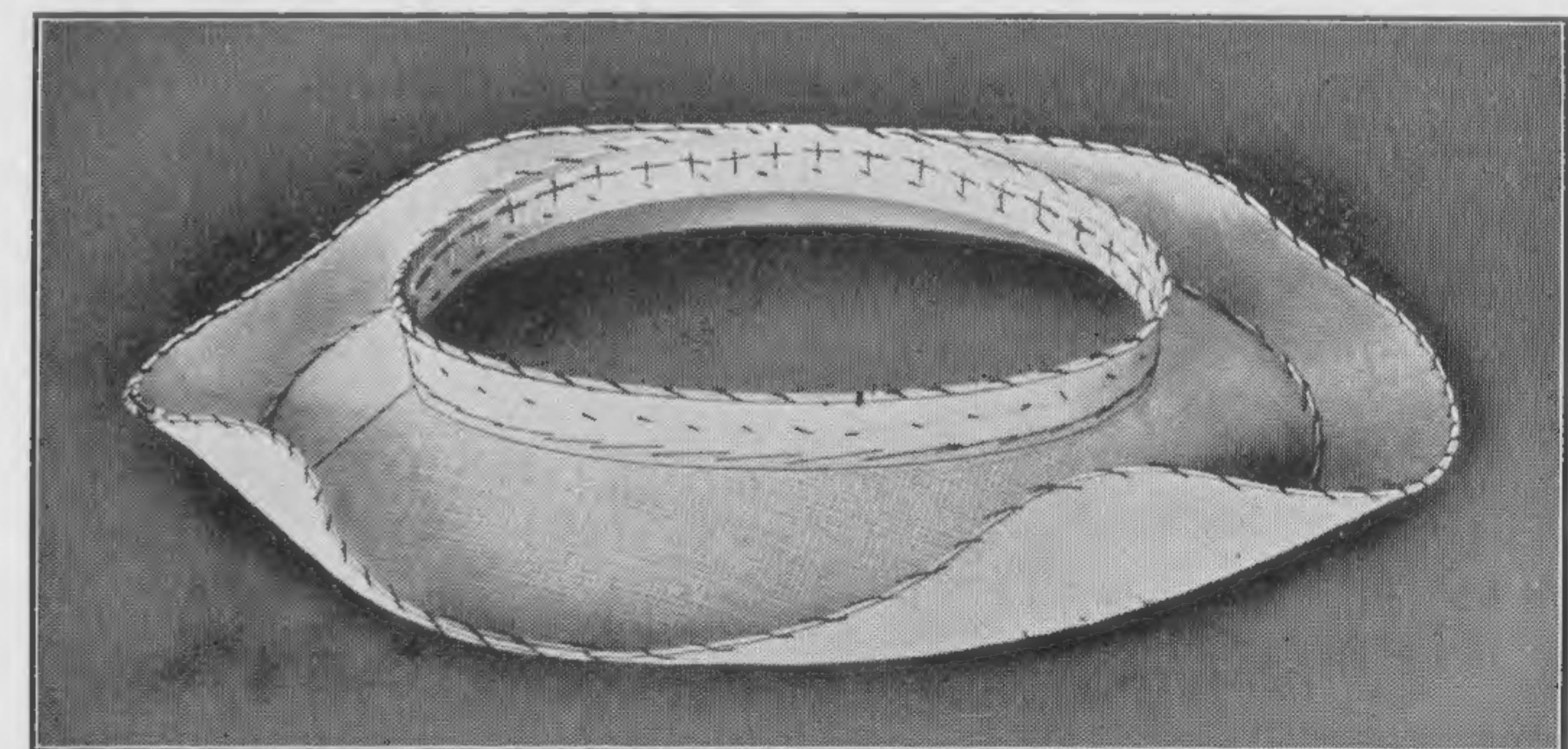


FIG. 18

the edge wire inwards at the front, the back, and the side points, the brim is given the form shown in Fig. 18.



## METHODS OF STIFFENING BRIMS

**16.** If a brim is made of elastic cloth or lacette, which are very flexible materials, or if it is very wide and made of buckram, some method of stiffening it and preventing it from sagging will need to be adopted. Also, when the brim is covered with silk or velvet, some of the stitches may be drawn too tightly, thus tending to pull the edge wire inwards and cause the material of the brim foundation to wrinkle, so that some means of stiffening the brim must be used to prevent it from being drawn out of shape. One method of accomplishing this end is shown in Fig. 19 applied to a flat sailor brim. A stiffening wire *a* is run in a zigzag fashion between the edge wire *b* and the head-size wire *c* and is sewed to the brim with overcast-stitches. It is not

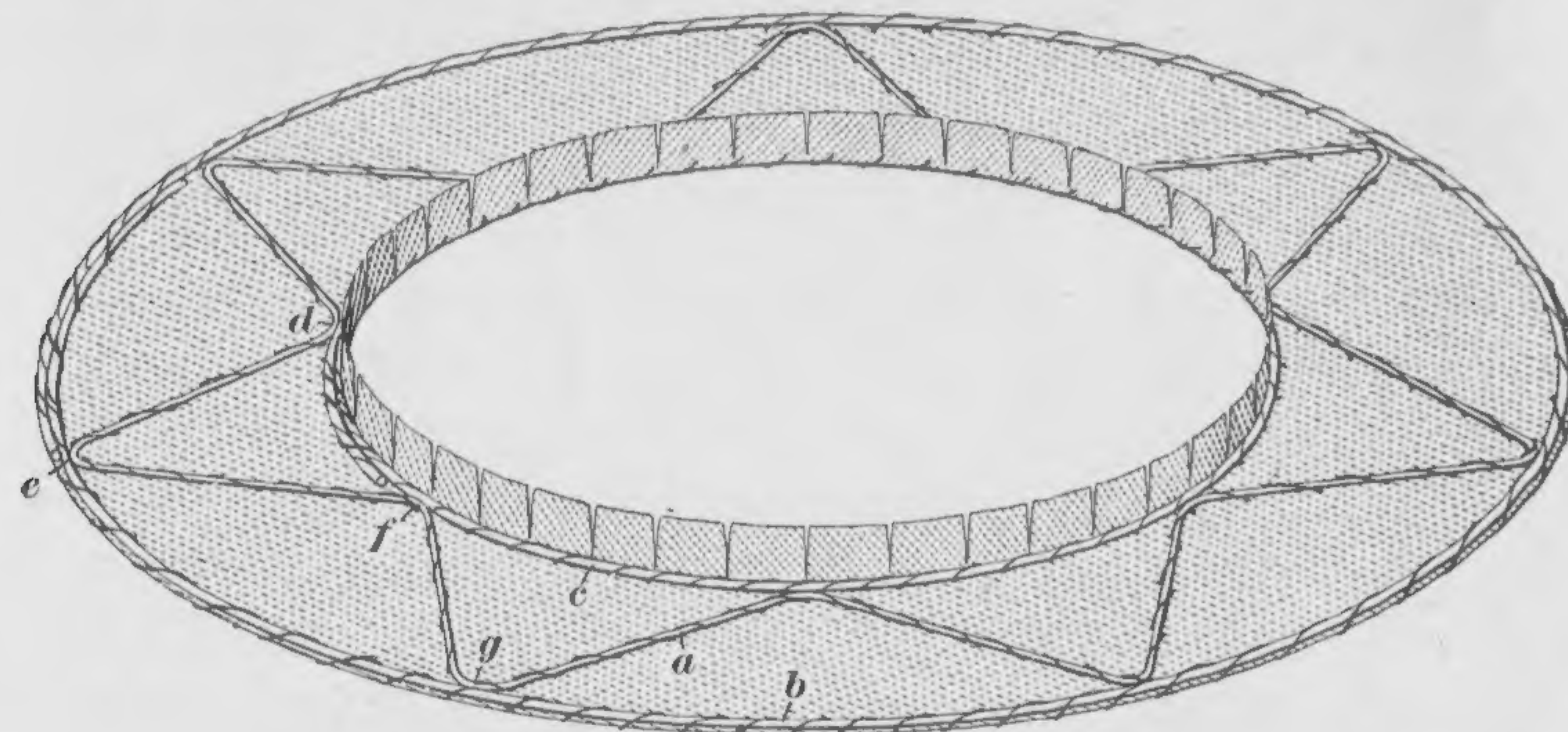


FIG. 19

necessary to space the parts of the wire with accuracy, as they can be located with sufficient exactness by the eye. Begin at the overlap of the head-size wire *c* at the back of the hat, as at the point *d*, and sew one end of a piece of No 21 brace wire to the brim. Straighten the wire, lay it across slantingly from *d* to the point *e* and sew it fast to the brim. At the point *e*, where it meets the edge wire *b*, bend it sharply, as shown, straighten it, lay it back across the brim to the point *f* on the head-size wire, and stitch it to the brim. Make a bend at *f* and bring the wire out to the point *g* on the edge wire, and continue around the brim until the point *d* is reached. At this point cut off the brace wire from the coil and sew its loose end fast to the brim.

**17.** Another method of stiffening a brim, particularly one that is made of elastic cloth, is illustrated in Fig. 20. It is similar to

that just described, but the stiffening wire is not in a single piece; instead, it is cut into several pieces, which are spaced around the brim as nearly equally as can be judged by the eye. Each piece is **U-shaped**, and fits between the head-size wire *a* and the edge wire *b*. The sides *c* and *d* of the **U** are straight and incline toward each other at the inner ends, and the bottom *e* is curved and fits close to the

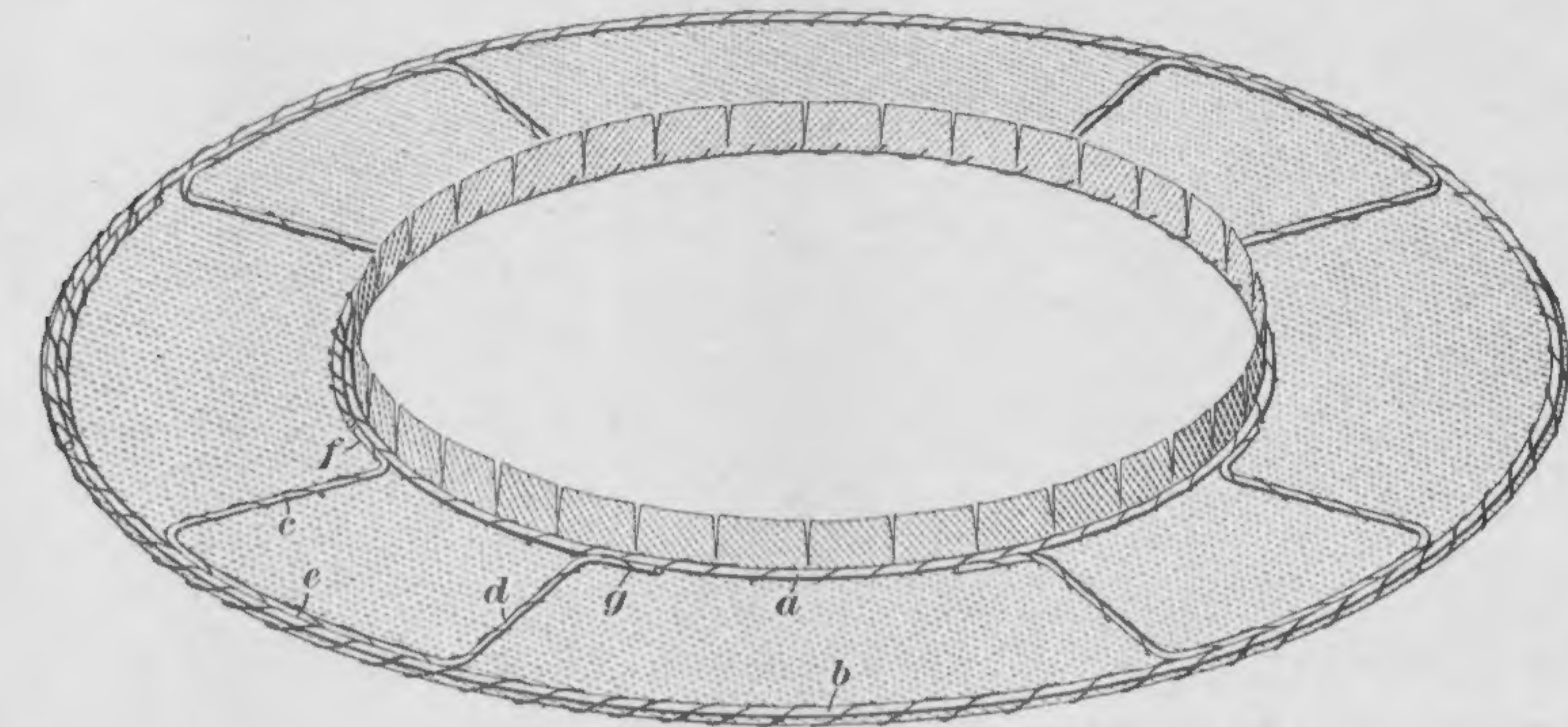


FIG. 20

edge wire. The inner ends *f* and *g* are bent outwards and lie close to the head-size wire, and the whole piece is sewed to the brim. The main point to observe is to straighten the parts of the stiffening wire that extend from the head-size wire to the edge wire. If the head-size wire is not used, the inner ends of the stiffening wires are sewed fast to the brim close to the upturned tabs to which the head-size band is attached.

## HAND-MADE TURBAN BRIM

**18.** A turban brim made by hand from a single piece of buckram is shown in Fig. 21. The bend at the point where the brim and the side crown meet is sharp, rather than round; but this is as near an approach to a rolled brim as can be made by hand from buckram. The brim *a* and the side crown *b* are formed from a single piece of buckram, the pattern for which may be cut from a sheet of newspaper or other paper of sufficient size. Fold the sheet several times until it assumes the shape shown in Fig. 22 (a). Along the edges mark off *ab* and *ac* each equal to 17 in. and cut off the end along the curved line *bc*. From *b* and *c* measure back 6 in. along each edge, locating the points *d* and *e*, and cut across on the curved line *de*. Take the 6-in. strip thus cut off and lay it out flat, as in (b). From



the corner  $f$  measure off  $fg$  equal to 27 in. and make a mark at  $g$ . Beyond  $g$  mark off  $gh$  equal to 2 in. From  $i$ , along the inner edge measure off  $ij$  equal to 18 in. and make a mark at  $j$ . Beyond  $j$  lay off  $jk$  equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Draw a line from  $g$  to  $j$ , and cut off the end of the strip along  $hk$ . The piece  $ghkj$  at the end is then the allowance for the overlap.

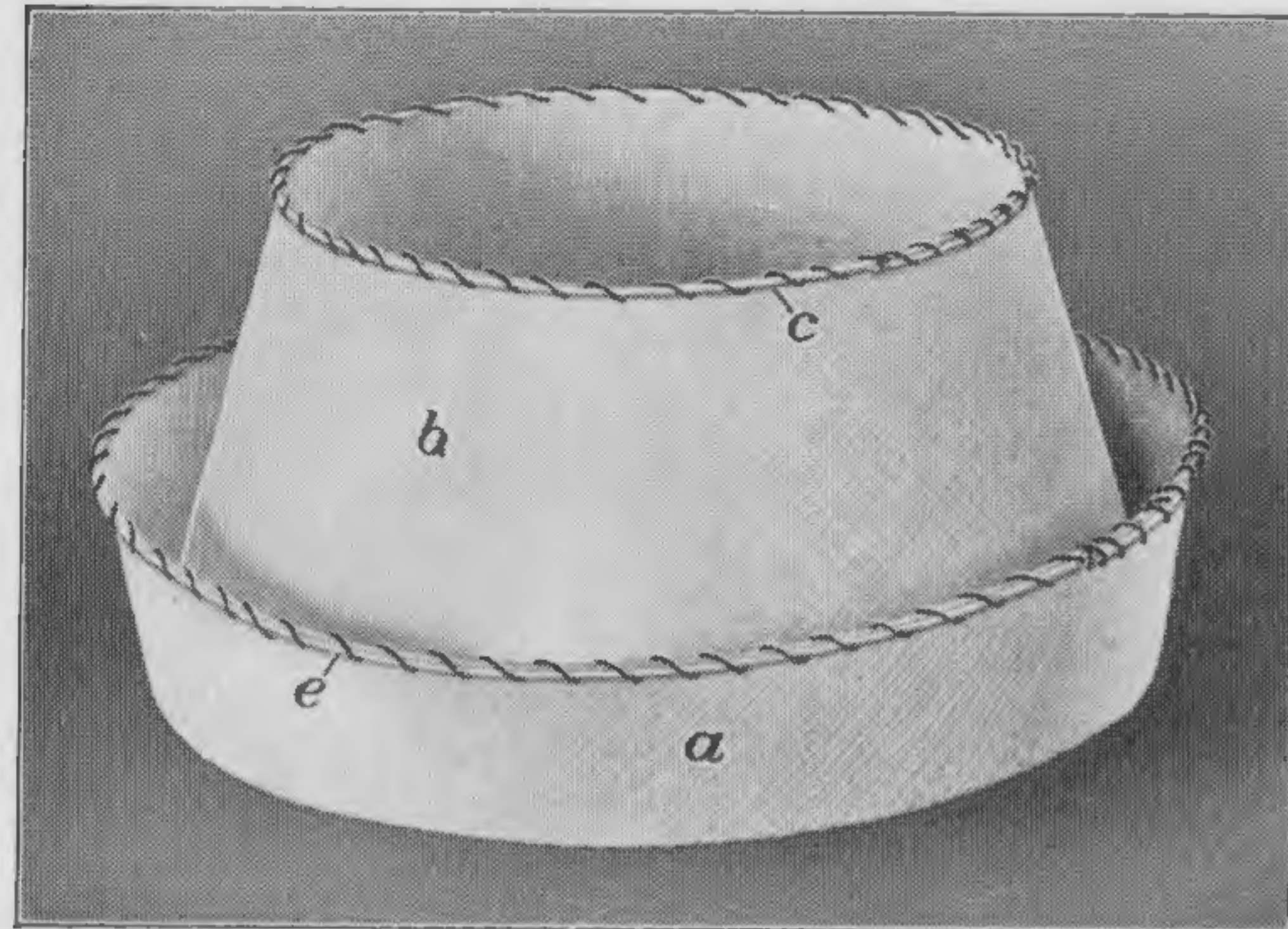


FIG. 21

19. Reference to Fig. 21 will show that the brim is turned up all around. The height of the brim from the bend to the edge wire is 2 in. and the height of the side crown is 4 in. On the paper pattern in Fig. 22 (b), therefore, mark off a line  $lm$  at a distance of 2 in. from the edge  $fh$ , as shown in (c), using a paper gauge 2 in. long. This line of marks  $lm$  indicates where the buckram is to be bent so as to form the brim. Pin this paper pattern to the right side of a piece of buckram of sufficient size, and cut out the buckram accurately to the shape of the pattern. The line of marks  $lm$  must

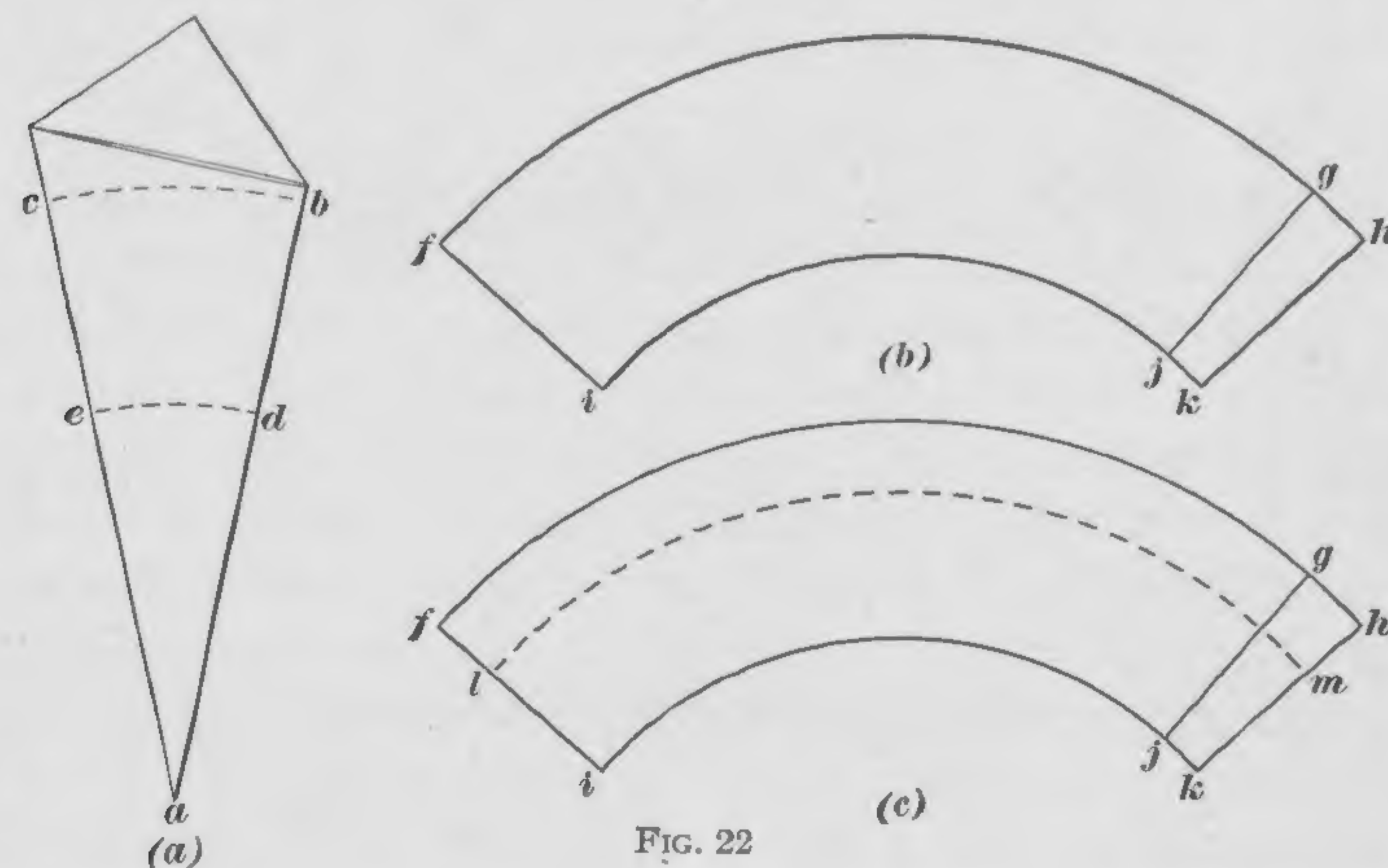


FIG. 22

now be transferred to the buckram. A very simple way of doing this is to take a heavy darning needle and to push it through both the paper

pattern and the buckram, following the line  $lm$ , at intervals of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. The line  $gj$  to which the ends are to be overlapped should be marked on the buckram by pricking with the needle in the same way. Then unpin the paper pattern and remove it from the buckram.

20. Take the piece of buckram that has been cut and bend it to the shape shown in Fig. 23, with the right side out, and with the ends overlapped to the line that was pricked through from the pattern. Pin the overlapped ends together and attach the wire  $c$  at the top edge of the side crown by overcasting. Put the overlap of this wire directly over the overlap of the buckram. Next, fasten the wire  $d$  in place by overcasting, locating it along the line of holes that were made by pricking through from the pattern. Have the overlap of this wire below that of the wire  $c$ . When the wire  $d$  has been fastened, bend the buckram up all around, at the point where the wire  $d$  is sewed, and then attach the

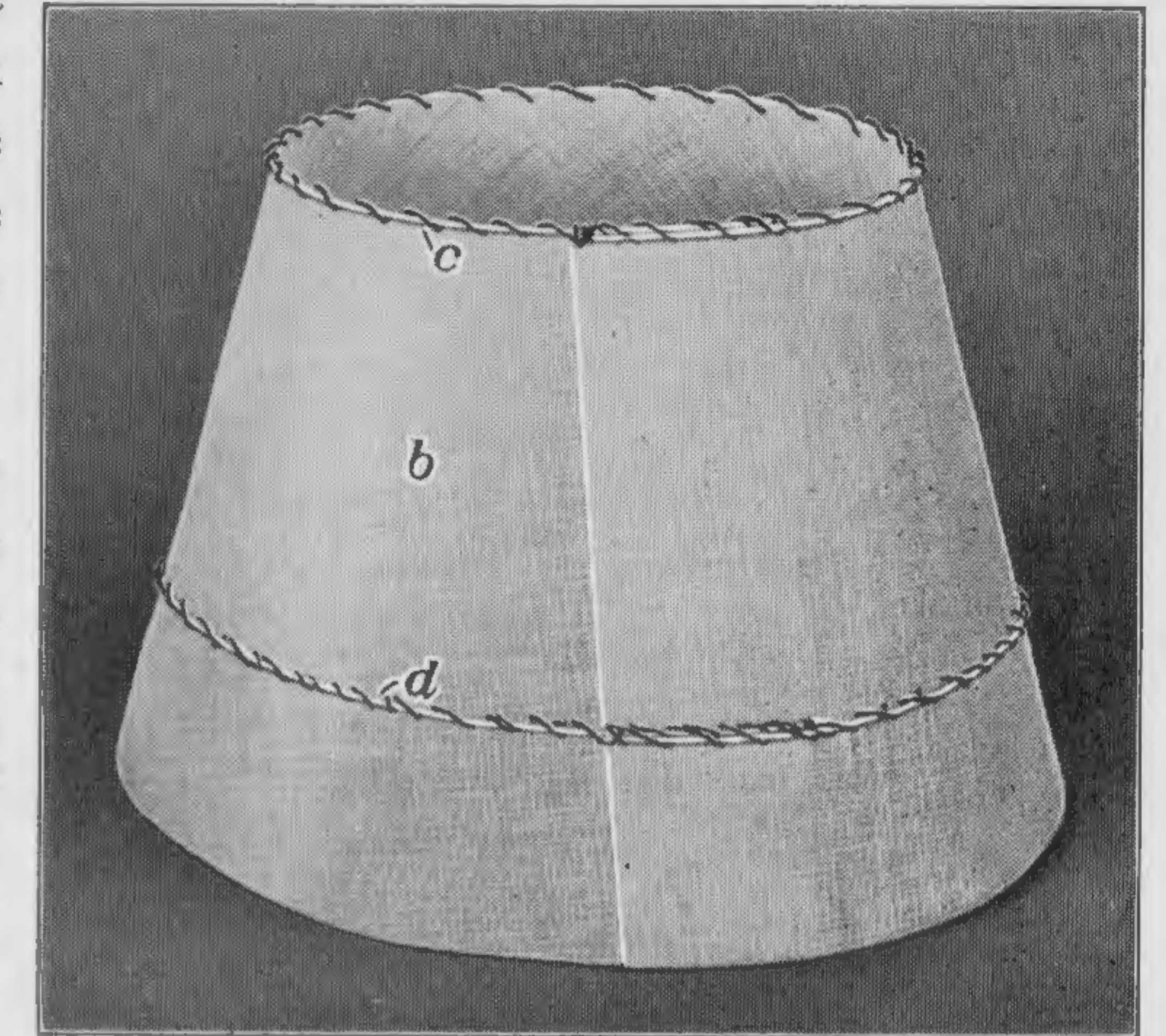


FIG. 23

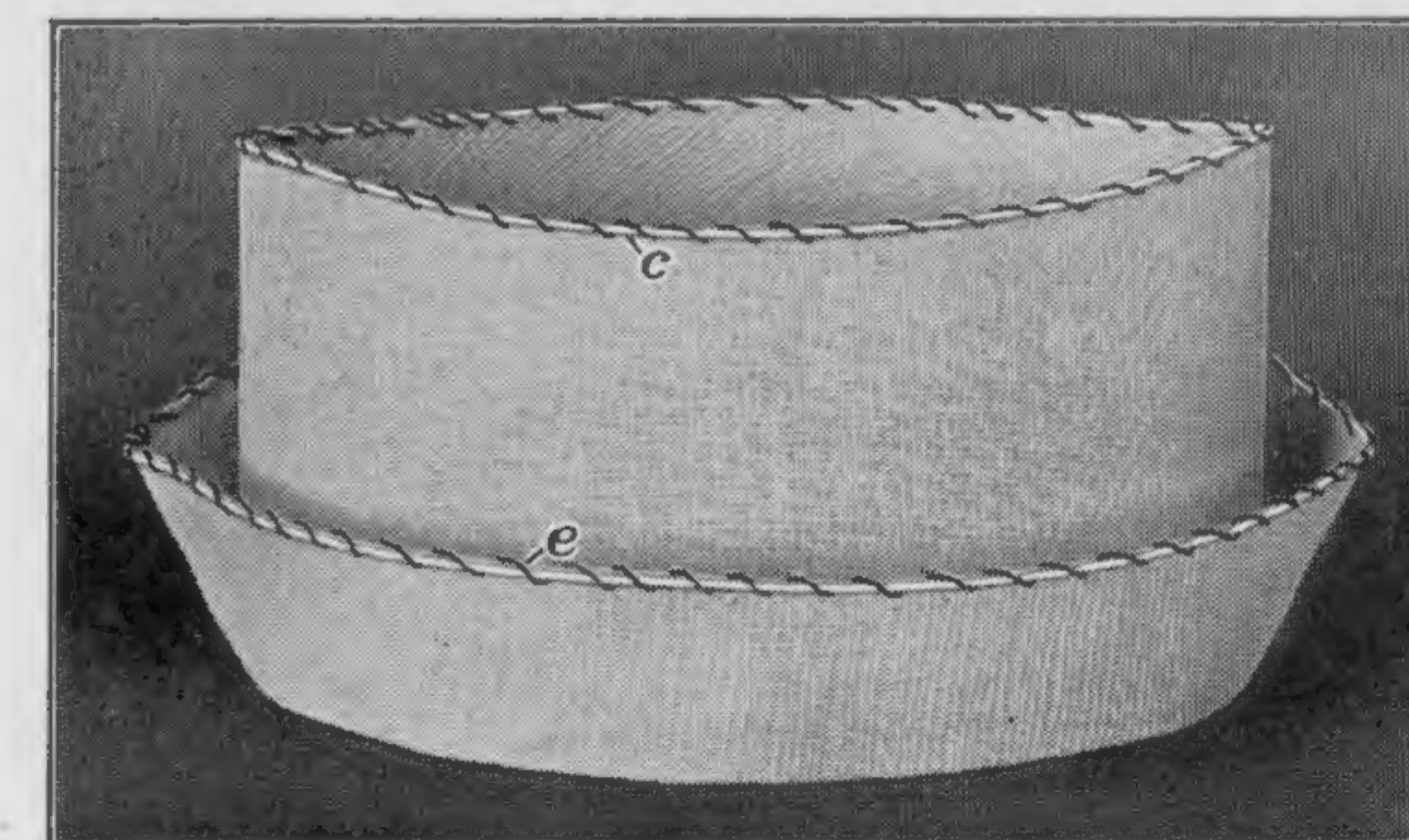


FIG. 24

21. The turban brim shown completed in Fig. 21 may be varied in a number of ways so as to produce different styles. One modification is shown in Fig. 24. The edge wire  $c$  at the top of the side

edge wire  $e$ , Fig. 21, to the edge of this upturned brim. The wire  $d$  is then at the bottom of the inside of the fold, between the brim and the crown. The distance around the brim at this point is 24 in.; that is, the wire  $d$  forms the head-size wire of the frame.



crown and the edge wire *e* of the brim are bent sharply at front and back to form points, as shown, the head-size wire being left oval in

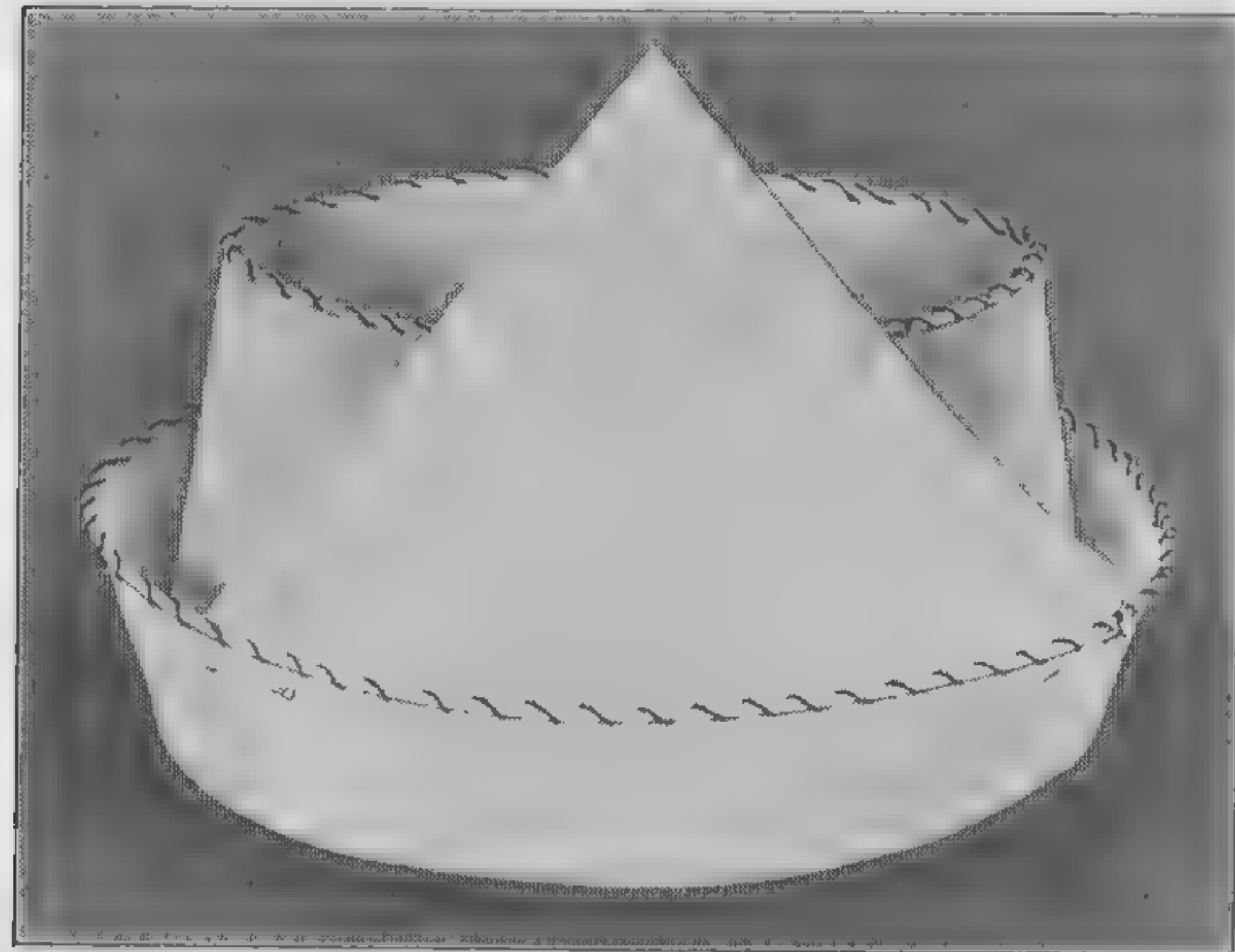


FIG. 25

shape. If desired, the bends may be made at other points than front or back. The frame may easily be given distinctive shapes by attaching to it a piece of buckram and cutting this piece to the desired form. For example, Fig. 25 shows a turban brim with a triangular piece of buckram pinned to it. This piece is then cut to

give the desired shape of brim, which may have the form shown in Fig. 26 or any other form. After the piece is cut to shape, it is stiffened by overcasting a piece of brace wire along its edge. This brace wire is not shown in the illustration, however. A similar piece may be attached at the opposite side, so as to give a raised brim at each side; or, one side may be made higher than the other by cutting the pieces accordingly. From these few

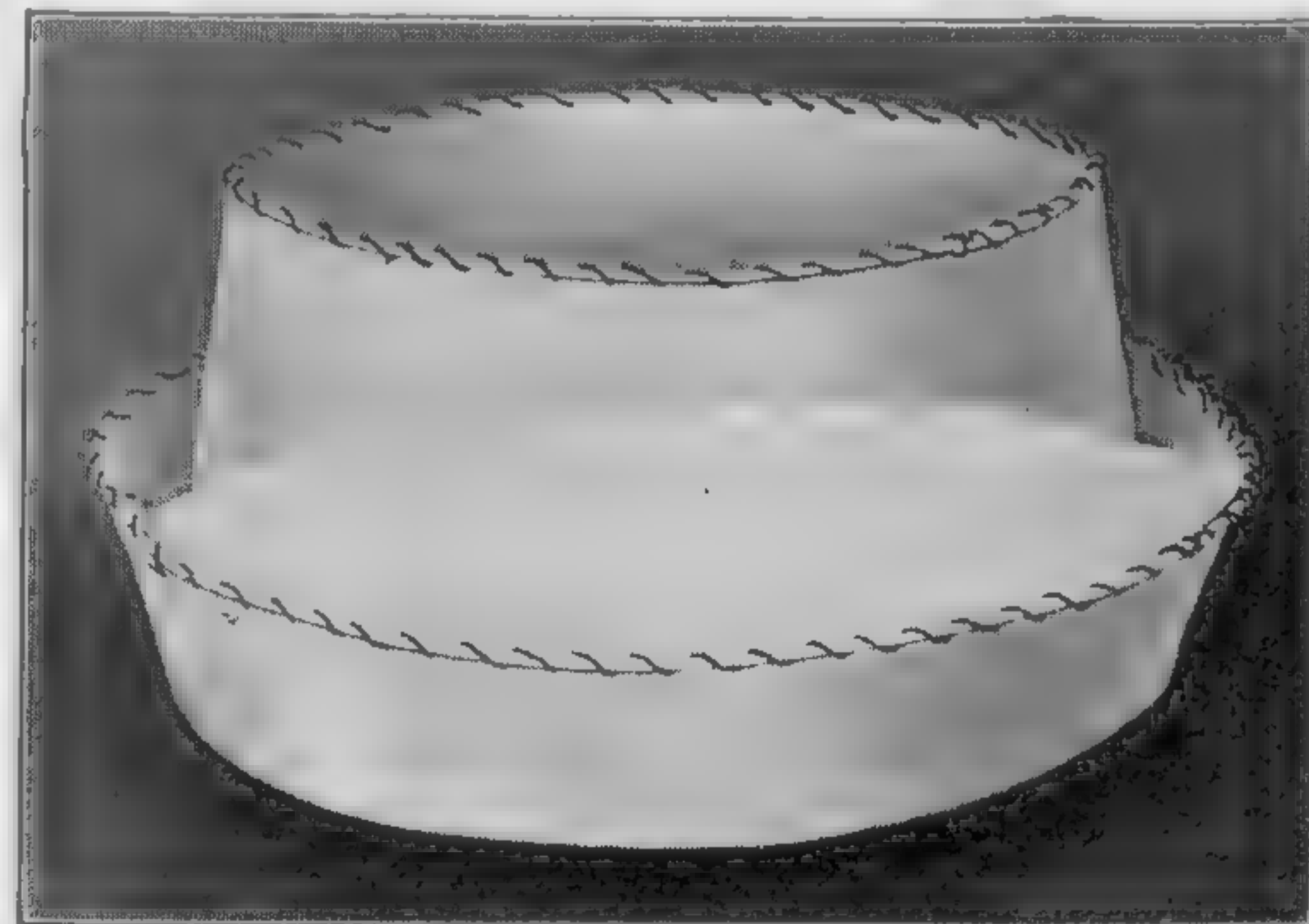


FIG. 26

examples it will be apparent that the frame shown in Fig. 21 may be given a great number of variations.

#### SHAPING BRIMS ON BLOCKS

22. Just as in the construction of crowns, so in the construction of brims it is possible to use buckram by wetting it and stretching it over blocks until dry. It must be borne in mind, however, that the making of stretched buckram brims by hand is not to be

recommended unless a sufficient number of brims of the desired shape are required to make it worth while to invest in a block of the correct form. The method of making a flat brim of uniform width, with a downward roll at the outer edge, will be described to indicate the operations to be followed. The block may be of wood or of plaster of Paris, but in this particular case a wooden block will be used. It has the form shown in Fig. 27, the center being cut out to allow it to

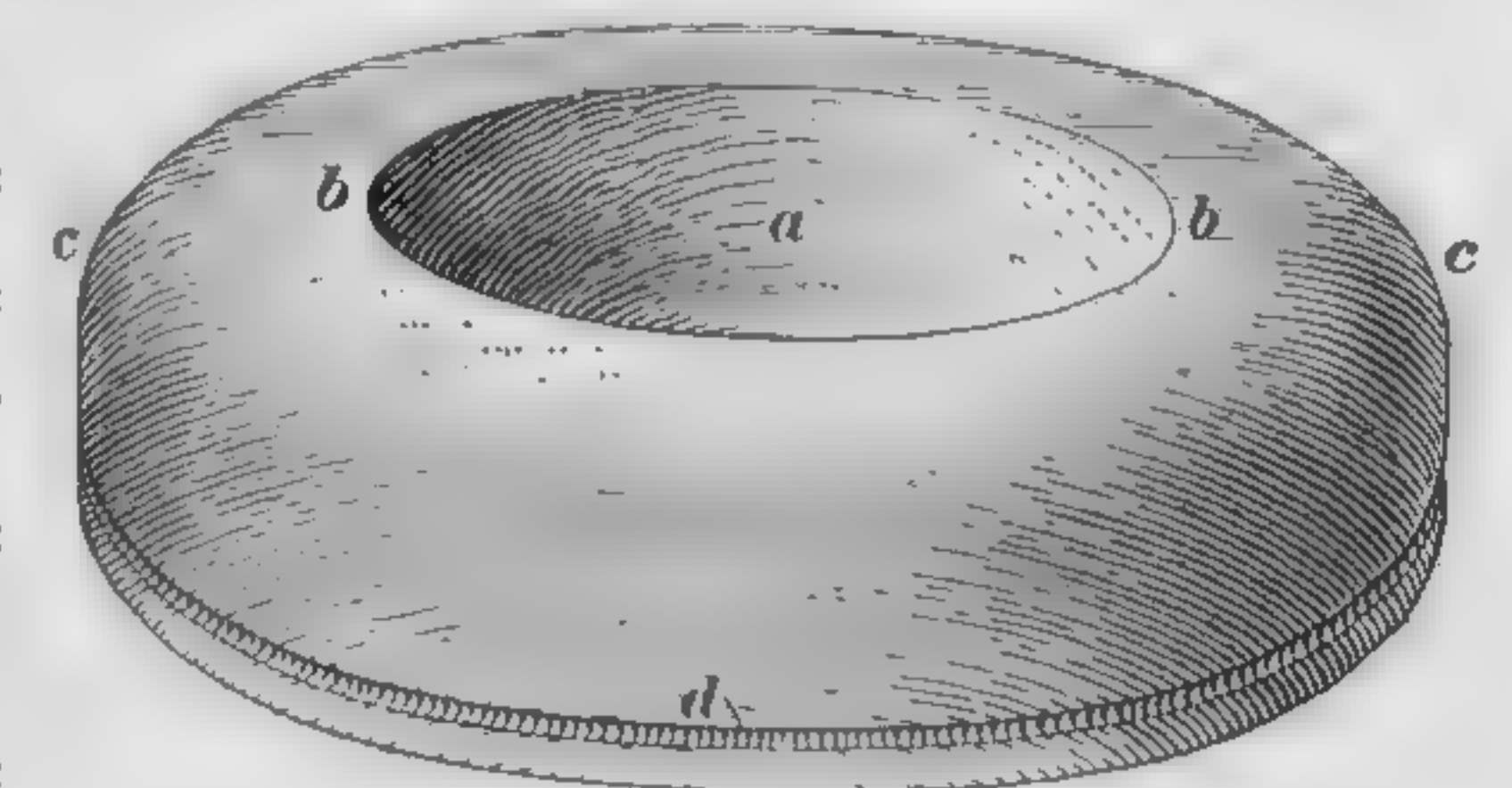


FIG. 27

be used also for shaping the brim of a hat already made, in which case the crown is set into the opening *a*. The brim is given its shape on the flat surface *b*, and the rounded corner *c* produces the roll at the outer edge of the brim. A fairly deep narrow groove *d* is cut all around near the bottom, to receive the cord by which the stretched buckram is held in place.

23. The piece of buckram from which the brim is to be made must be of such size that, when laid over the block shown in Fig. 27 and stretched down all around, it will extend past the groove *d* at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. at all points. Dampen this piece of buckram with warm water until it is thoroughly wet and pliable. Then stretch it over the block, as shown in Fig. 28, and pull it down snugly all around. Now take a strong, smoothly twisted cord and make a hatter's

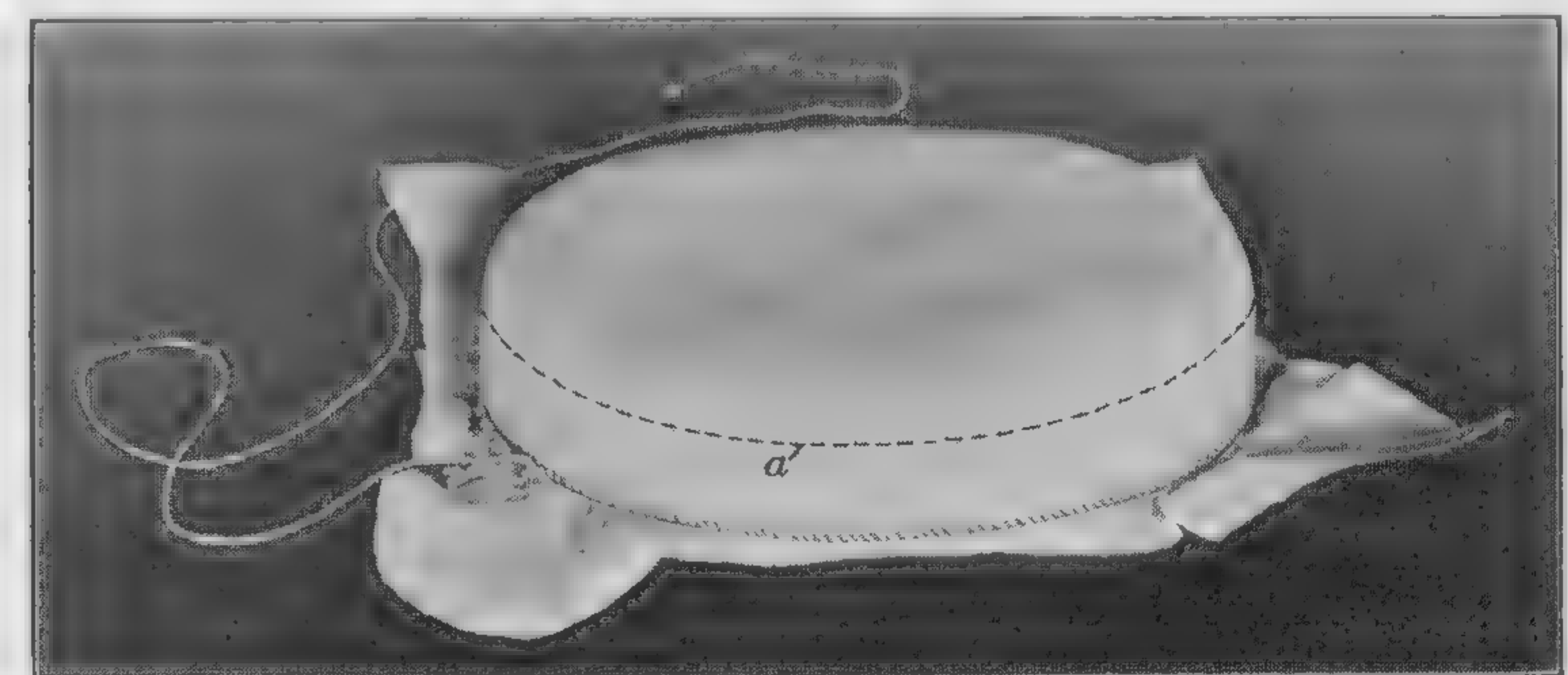


FIG. 28

knot at one end, in the manner indicated by the several successive steps in Fig. 29 (a) to (f). Loop this cord around the block over the buckram and draw it up tightly, so as to catch the buckram



between the block and the cord. Push the cord down into the groove, as in Fig. 28, and draw it tighter. Then go around the block, pulling the buckram down snugly, until the wrinkles are removed and the

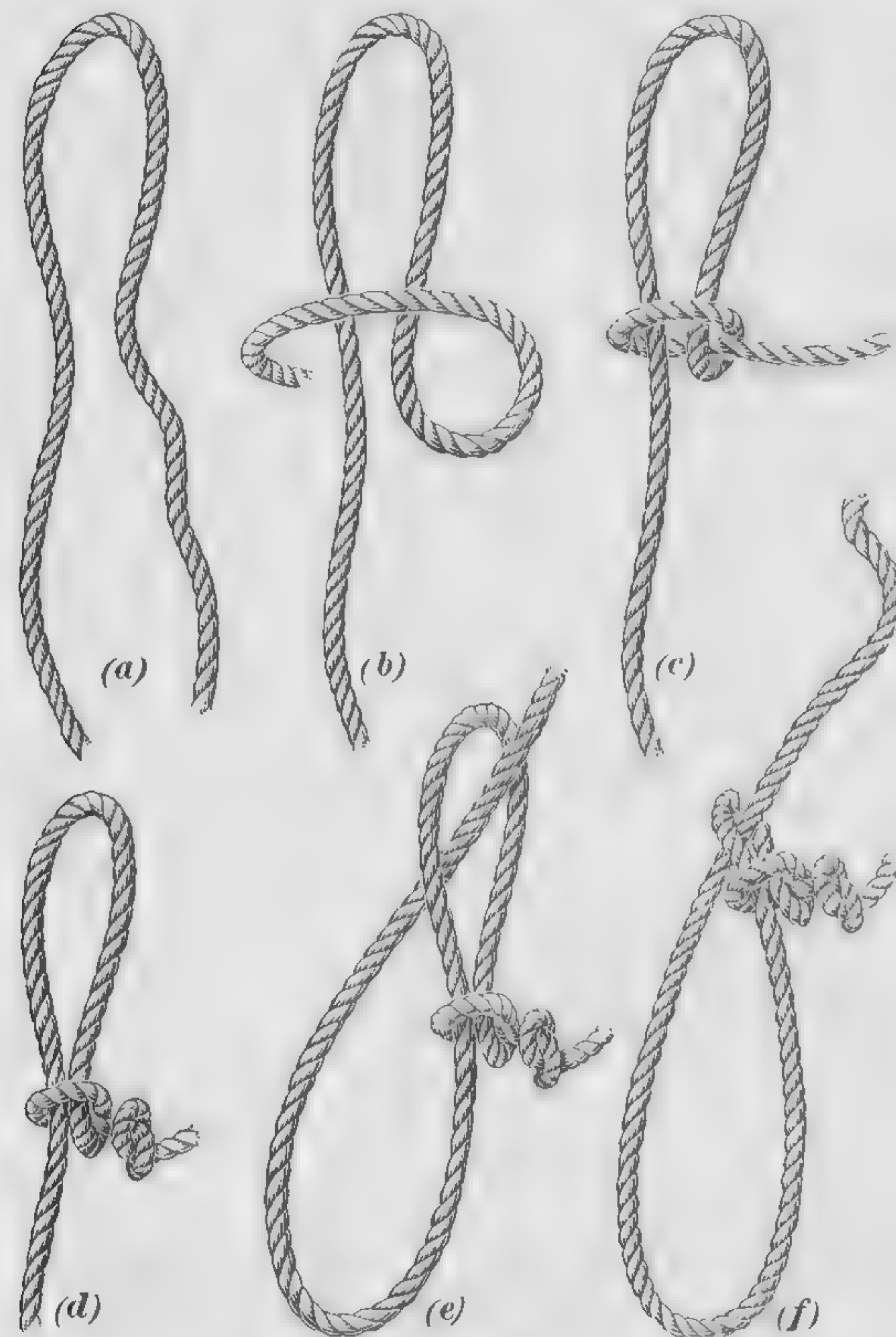


FIG. 29

material is tightly stretched. Tighten the cord as often as may be necessary to hold the buckram down. The slipknot made as in Fig. 29 will prevent the cord from slacking back. The last of the small wrinkles at the lower edge of the buckram, near the cord, may be smoothed out by ironing with a hot iron, under a damp cloth. Then set the work aside until the buckram is thoroughly dry, when it can be removed readily from the block. The cord may be loosened by merely pulling on the short end near the knot.

The buckram is then cut evenly all around, along a line such as that shown at *a*, Fig. 28, and an edge wire is fastened to it by overcasting. The center is cut out and tabs are formed in the usual way, to enable it to be fastened to the crown.

#### BANDEAUX

**24. Purpose of Bandeaux.**—A bandeau is a strip of buckram, Panama cloth, or the like, wired at the edges, covered with velvet or some other fabric, and intended to be fastened inside the head-size band of a hat. Its object is to cause the hat to set in the correct position on the head. To do this, it may increase or decrease

the head-size, or it may cause the hat to tilt at an angle in the desired direction. The necessity for its use arises from the fact that there are wide differences among women in head-size, facial contours, and

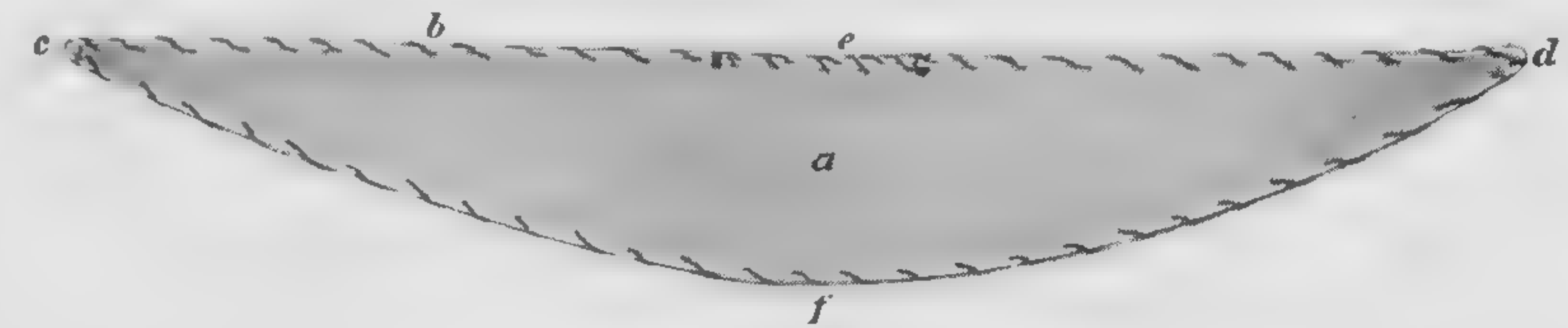


FIG. 30

methods of arranging the hair; therefore, there must be some means of securing a comfortable fit of the hat as well as the correct poise, in order to have the hat look as becoming as possible. The bandeau furnishes a simple means of obtaining these results. When fastened to the head-size band it extends below the lower edge of the band and in addition to giving a modish tilt to the hat it furnishes a foundation on which trimming may be placed.

**25. Forms of Bandeaux.**—A simple form of bandeau is illustrated in Fig. 30. It consists of a piece of Panama cloth *a* cut to the shape indicated and bound at the edge with a piece of No. 21 brace wire *b*, the overlapped ends of which are set at the middle of the straight edge of the bandeau. It is at this point that the fastening of the wire should be begun and finished. The amount of overlap is 2 in. The bandeau is cut so as to have a length of 12 in. along the straight edge from *c* to *d* and a width of 2 in. at the widest part, or from *e* to *f*, at the middle. From the point *f* the edge is curved smoothly to the points *c* and *d*.

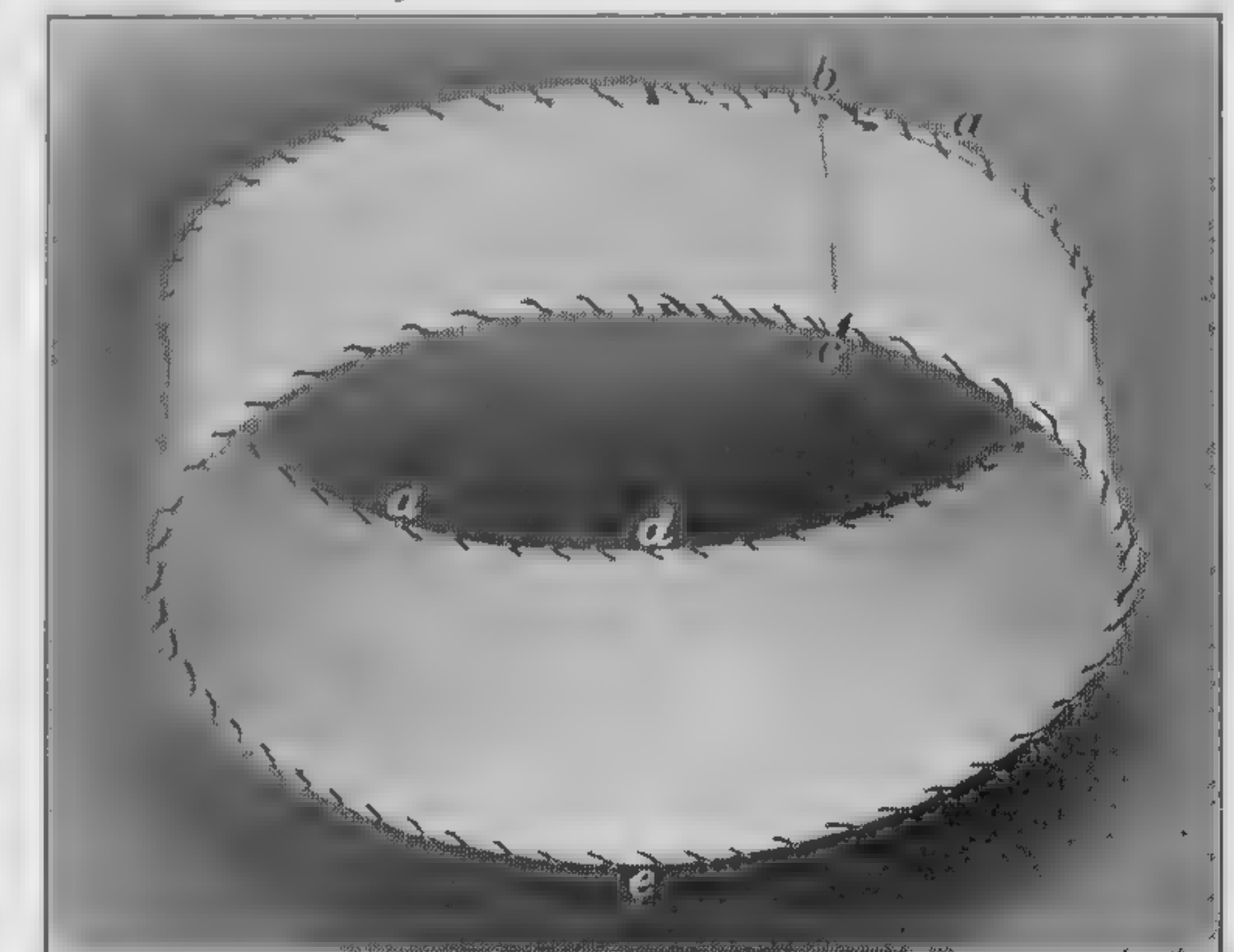


FIG. 31

As this bandeau is 12 in. long, it will extend exactly half way around inside a standard 24-in. head-size band, when bent to a curve to fit snugly to the band. If the points *c* and *d*



are placed at the front and back of the hat and the point *e* at the left side, the hat will be tilted up at the left and given a downward slope to the right. If the point *e* is put directly at the back, the hat will be raised at the back and tilted forwards over the face of the wearer. This form of bandeau can be placed with its greatest width *ef* at any position around the head-size band and thus cause the hat to tilt in any desired direction. The illustration shows simply the uncovered bandeau; but before it is attached to the head-size band it is covered with silk or velvet. It may be used as a foundation for ribbon bows, rosettes, flowers, loops of maline, or other soft material.

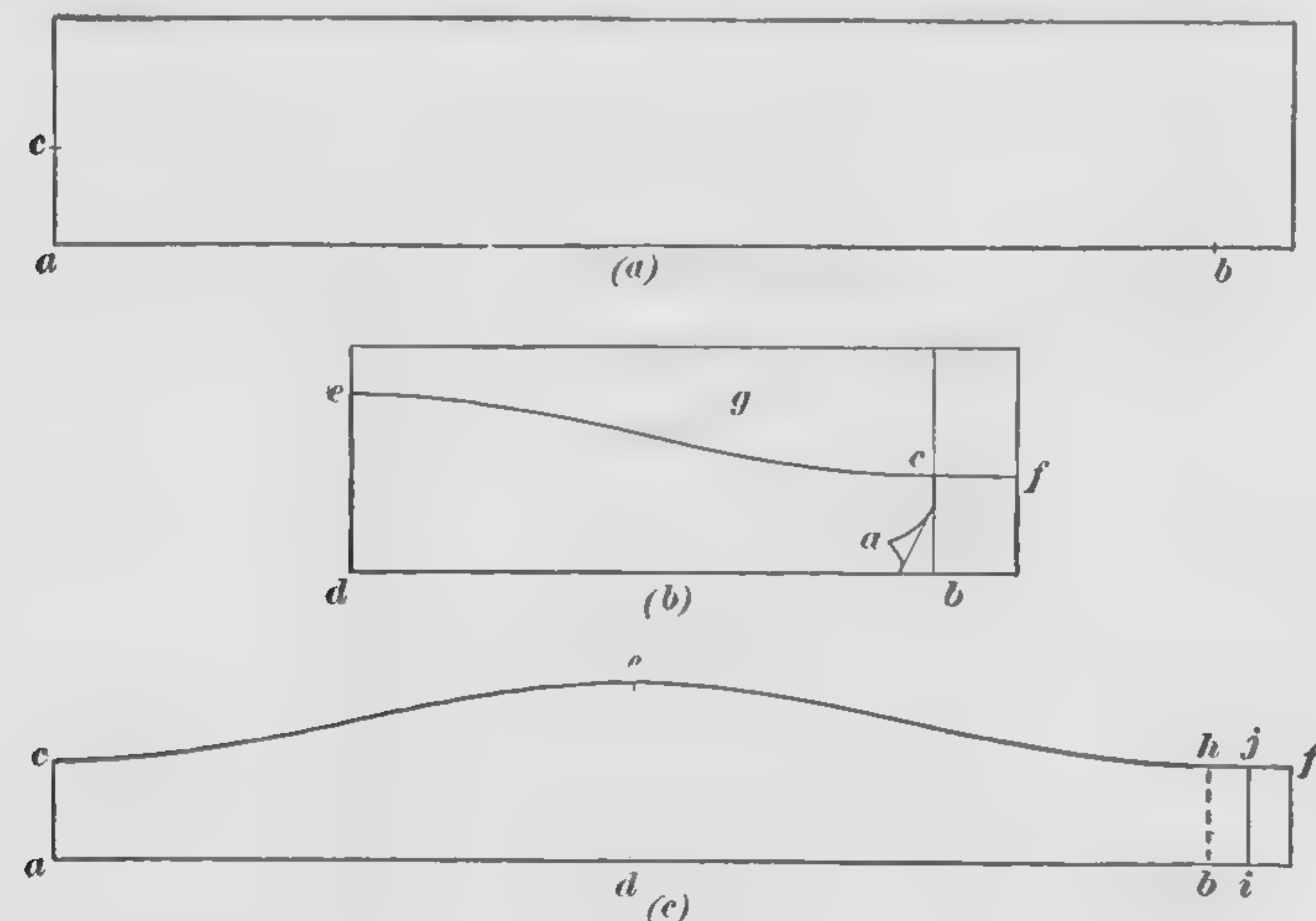


FIG. 32

**26.** The form of bandeau shown in Fig. 31 makes a complete ring, the upper edge *a* of which is intended to fit up inside the head-size band and be attached thereto. The upper edge *a* is 24 in. around, or equal to the head-size, and the overlap is 1 in. The width varies from 2 in. at the narrowest part *bc* to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the widest part *de*. The bandeau is made by cutting a strip of the correct shape and size and then bending it to a circle. A pattern should first be cut out of a piece of newspaper or some other stiffer paper. The method of marking out the pattern is shown in Fig. 32. Lay the paper flat, as in (a), and from one corner, as *a*, and along one of its straight edges, mark off a distance *ab* equal to 24 in. From *a* mark off the distance *ac* equal to 2 in., the width of the bandeau

at the narrowest part. Fold the paper over, as in (b), so that the corner *a* lies on *b*, and make a crease at the middle of the fold, which will locate the point *d*. From *d* mark off a distance *de*, along the

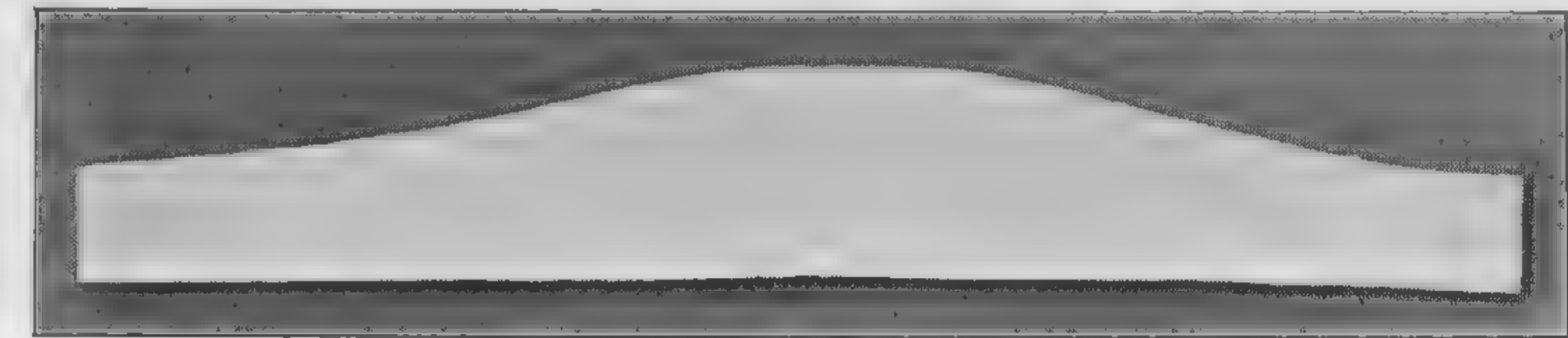


FIG. 33

crease, equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., thus locating the point *e*. Now, with a pencil, trace a curve from *e* to *c*; of the form shown, and then with the shears cut both thicknesses of paper along this line. Extend the cut straight out beyond *c* to the edge *f* of the paper. Throw away the upper piece *g*, and then unfold the lower piece and lay it out flat, when it will appear as in (c). Draw a straight line across the end from *b* to *h*, and cut off the end along the line *ij*, 1 in. to the right of *bh*. This part *bhji* then provides for the necessary overlap.

**27.** After the bandeau pattern has been cut in paper, as just described, pin the pattern to a piece of buckram or Panama cloth and cut the material to the same shape and size as the pattern. Unpin the pattern, and the piece will appear as in Fig. 33. Bend the piece to form a ring, overlap the ends 1 in. and pin them together. Then proceed to attach brace wires to the upper and lower edges by overcasting, producing the finished bandeau shown in Fig. 31. This bandeau can be used

to hold the hat in some rakish or eccentric fashion. Like all other bandeaux, it must be covered with velvet or silk, and may be either covered with trimming or used perfectly plain. Should it be used plain, the hair must be curly and fluffy, so that the bandeau will sink down in the hair and be at least partially covered.

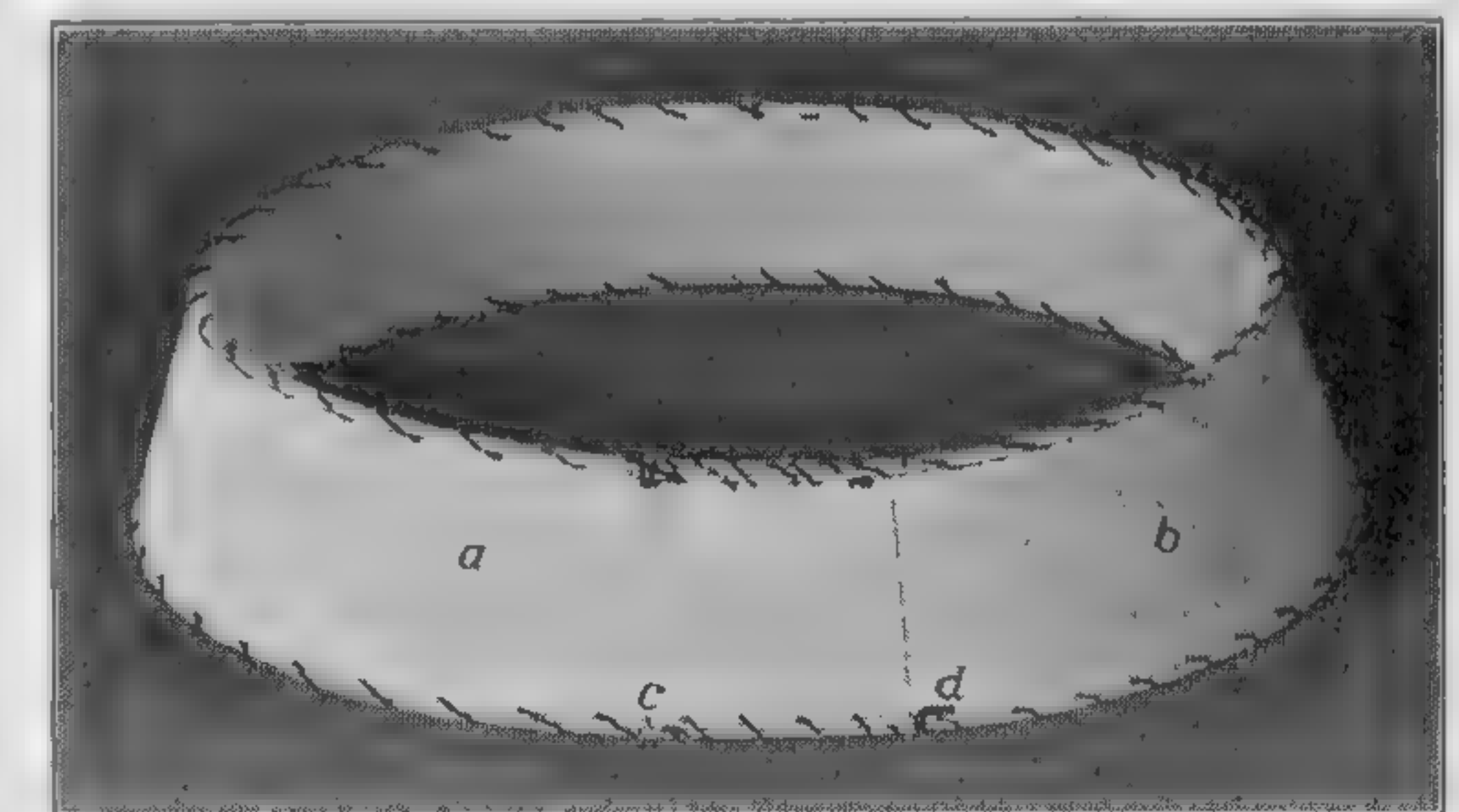
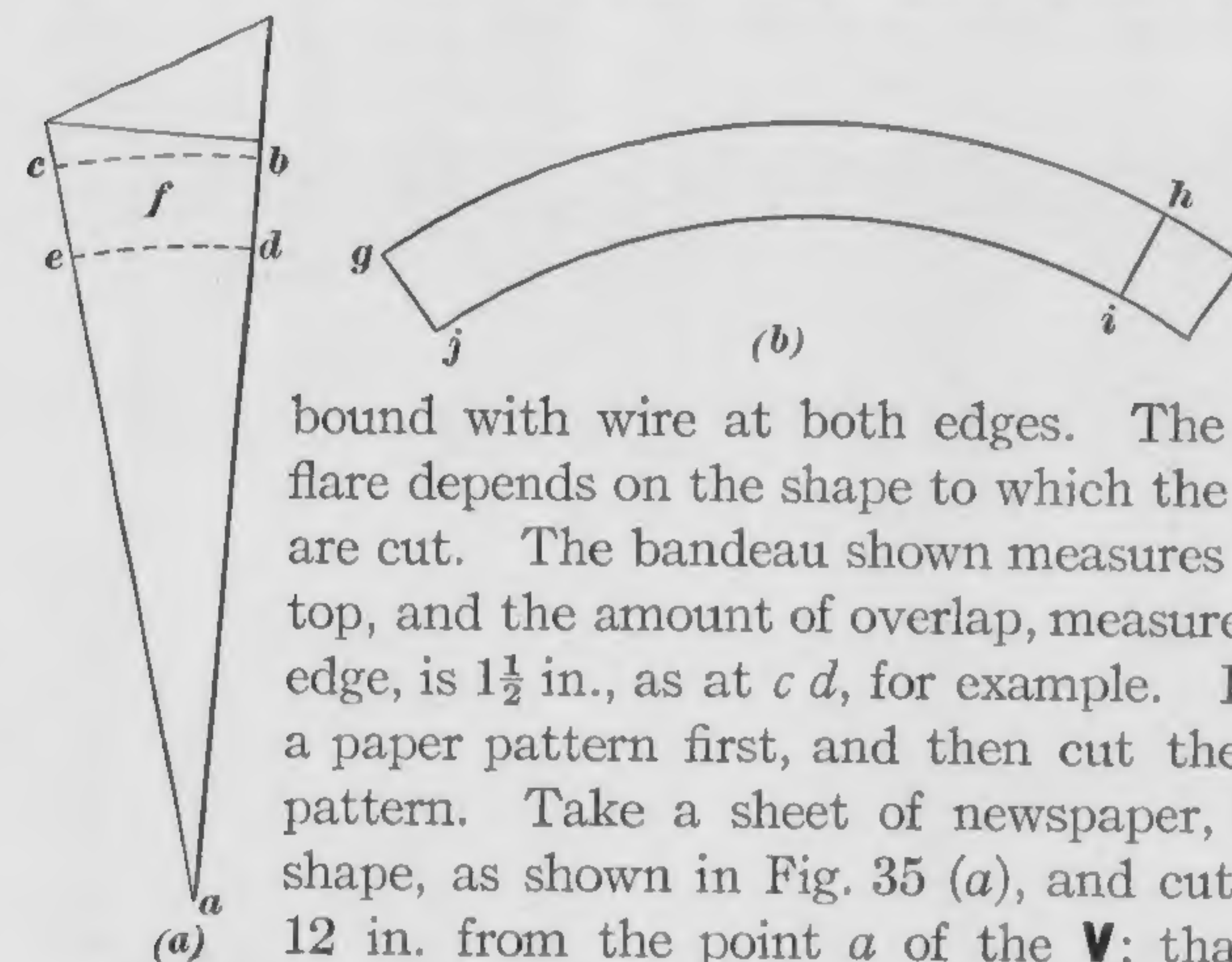


FIG. 34



28. A sloping bandeau of uniform width all around is shown in Fig. 34. It consists of two strips *a* and *b* of Panama cloth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.



wide joined together to form a flaring band measuring 24 in. around at the bottom, and bound with wire at both edges. The sharpness of the flare depends on the shape to which the pieces of material are cut. The bandeau shown measures 21 in. around the top, and the amount of overlap, measured along the lower edge, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., as at *c d*, for example. It is well to make a paper pattern first, and then cut the material to the pattern. Take a sheet of newspaper, fold it into a V shape, as shown in Fig. 35 (a), and cut it off at a point 12 in. from the point *a* of the V; that is, mark off *a b* and *a c* each equal to 12 in. and cut across from *b* to *c* on a curved line, as indicated. Now measure back  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. from *b* and *c*, locating the points *d* and *e*, and cut across from *d* to *e*.

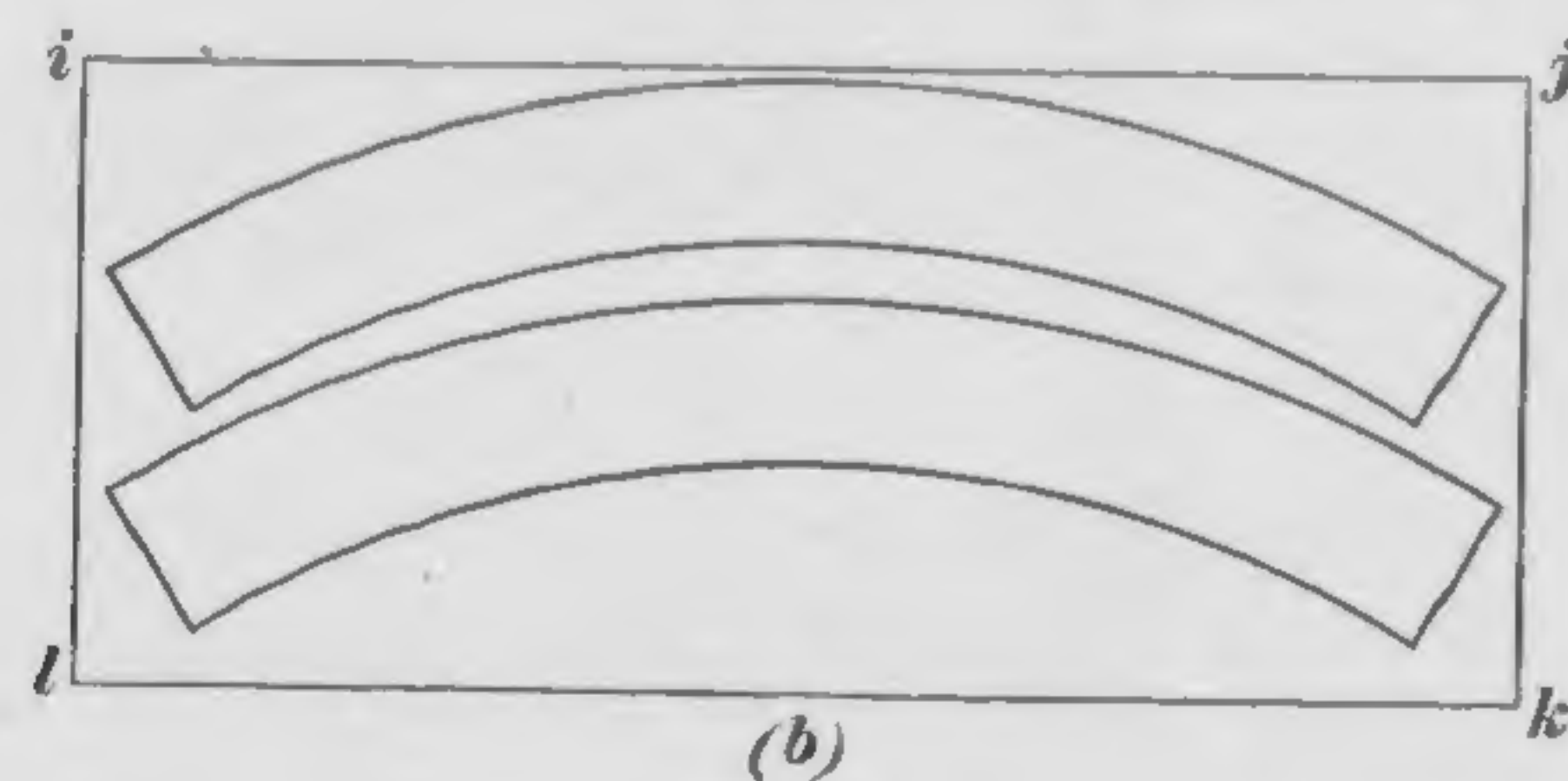
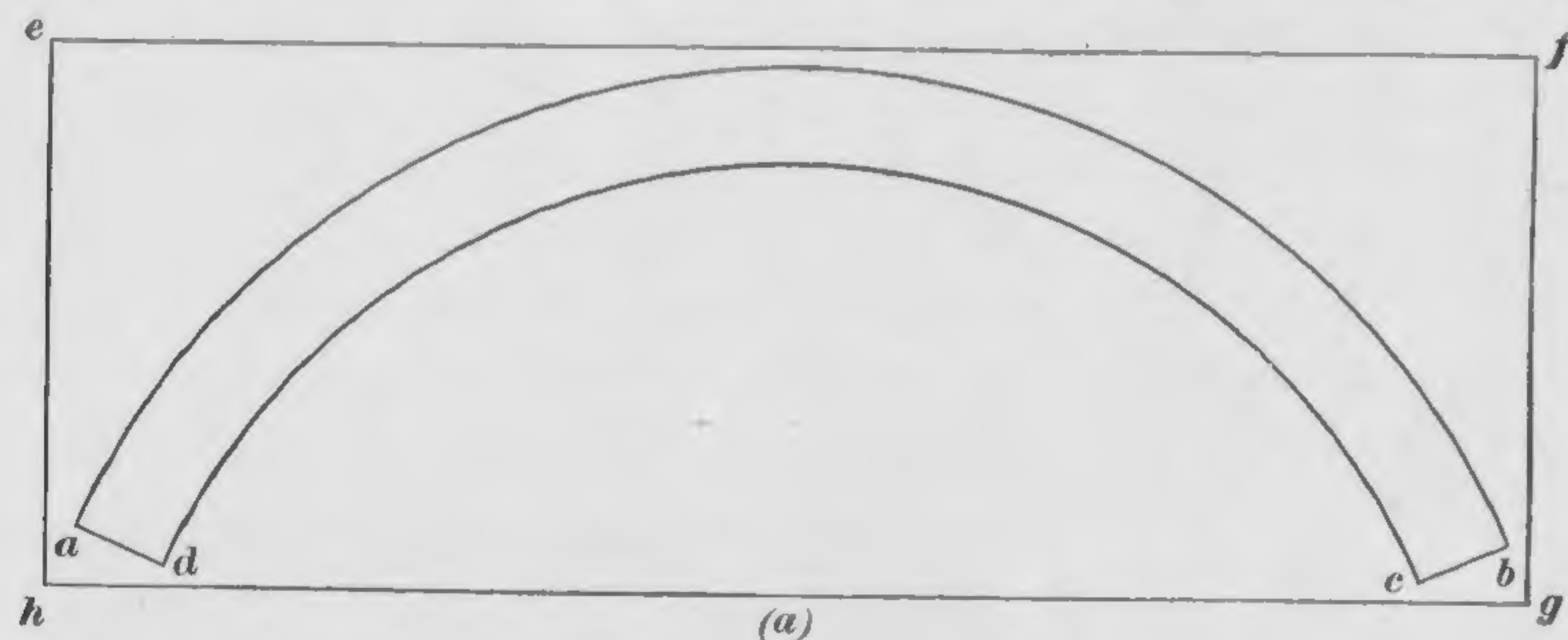


FIG. 36

Take the end *f* thus cut off and lay it out flat, as shown in (b). On the longer edge measure off from one corner *g* a distance *g h* equal

to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. Cut across squarely from *h* to *i*, and the piece *g h i j* is then the pattern required.

29. Take the pattern for half of the bandeau and pin it to the material of which the bandeau is to be made, and cut out two pieces. Pin these together, with overlaps of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the lower edge, and wire both edges with No. 21 brace wire fastened by overcasting. The reason for making this bandeau of two pieces instead of one may easily be understood by reference to Fig. 36. If the pattern for the bandeau were cut in one piece, it would have the shape shown at *a b c d* in (a), and a piece of material of the size *e f g h* would be required. Obviously, there would be considerable waste in cutting the single piece. But if the half-pattern is used, as shown in (b), a piece of material *i j k l* will be needed for the two pieces, and this will not only require a much smaller amount of material, but will likewise produce less waste. The bandeau shown in Fig. 34 is set up inside the hat, which can be given a tilt in any desired direction. It may also be used as a foundation band for soft-crown hats, tam crowns, bakers' crowns, etc.



FIG. 37

30. **Cache-Peigne.**—A buckram cache-peigne (pronounced *cash-pain*) is shown in Fig. 37. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and 2 in. long, cut round at the bottom and bound with brace wire. The cache-peigne is covered with a scrap of velvet or silk, and fastened at the side of a toque, a turban, or a bonnet, after which it is covered with rosettes or other garnitures. As the cache-peigne comes directly in front of a coil of hair it assists in holding the hat firmly on the head.

### BATHING CAP

31. It is an easy matter to make a neat, attractive, and serviceable bathing cap by folding a square of silk. The size of the piece required is a square measuring 31 in. on each side. This is then hemmed on all four edges, producing a square measuring 30 in. on each side. The color may be pale blue, pink, sand color, or any other color that will look well with the bathing suit being worn. If a square of some soft cloth, such as cashmere, is used instead of silk, the cap will serve as a dusting cap.

Pick up one corner of the square of silk and draw it across to the corner diagonally opposite, thus forming a bias fold running between the remaining two corners of the piece and bringing it to the



triangular form shown in Fig. 38. Next lift up the double thickness and draw it back on top of the bias fold first made, producing a double fold having four thicknesses of material at the upper edge, as shown in Fig. 39. The folding is now completed, and the piece is ready to be placed on the head.

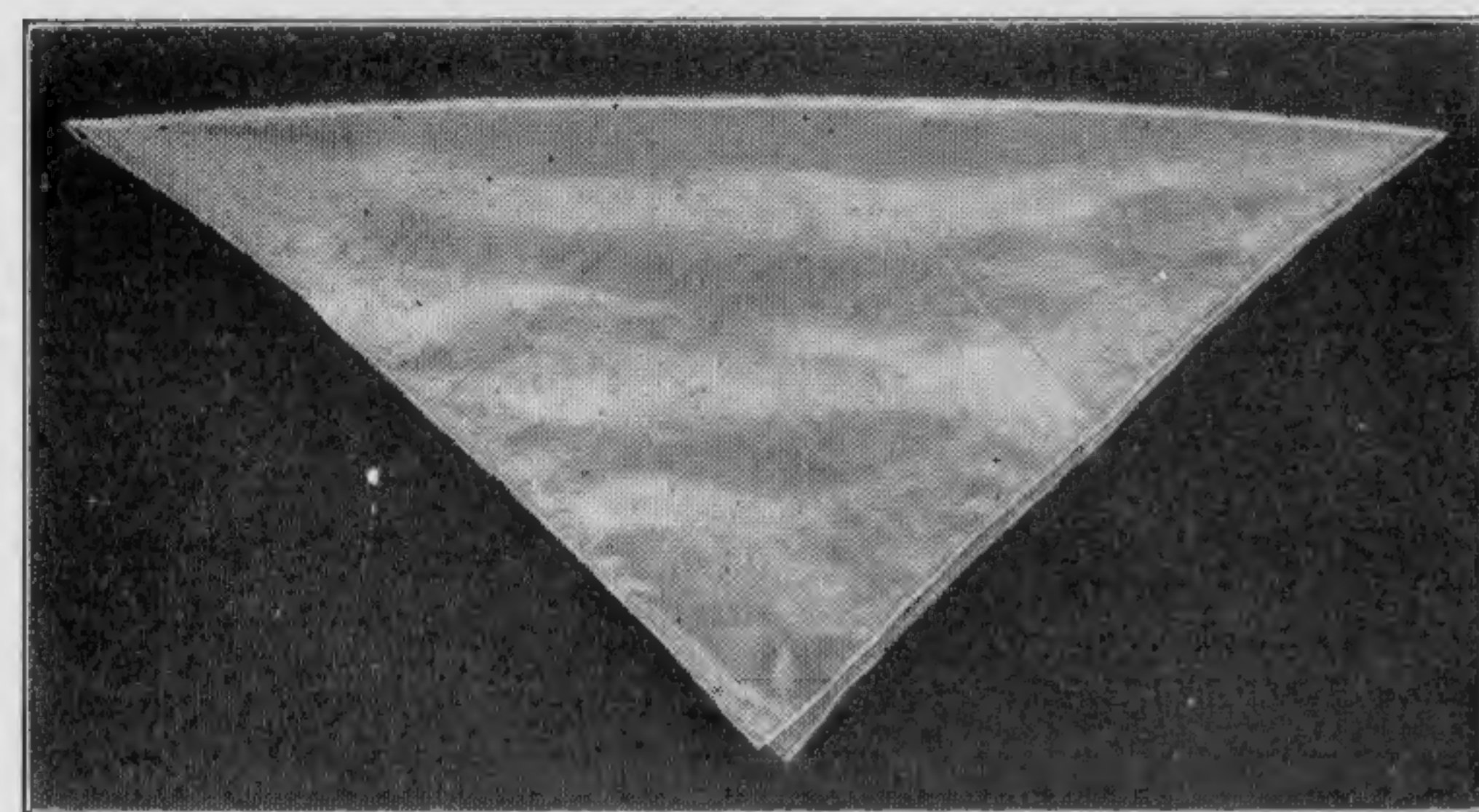


FIG. 38

head, with the middle part *a* of the double bias fold against the nape of the neck and the surface *b* of the piece lying on top of the head. Draw the ends *c* and *d* forwards, taking care to see that the double bias fold does not unfold; also, have the wearer take hold of the corners at *e* and hold them down so as to draw the material snugly over the top of the head. This stage is shown very clearly in Fig. 40. The points that are held in the right and left hands must now be crossed. To do this, bring the points together above the center of the forehead, transfer the points from one hand to the other, and draw them down on opposite sides, as shown in Fig. 41. Now tie these two crossed ends with a single knot directly over the center of the forehead, drawing the knot tight enough to pull the double bias fold snugly against the nape of the neck, as shown in Fig. 42. The next step is to pick up the two points that have been held by the wearer, roll them back over the knot, and tuck them tightly under the knot. Care must be taken not to loosen the knot while this is being done. If it does tend to loosen, draw it up tightly. Finally, spread out the points or ears of the silk to form a butterfly or aeroplane effect, as shown in Fig. 43, and the cap is finished.

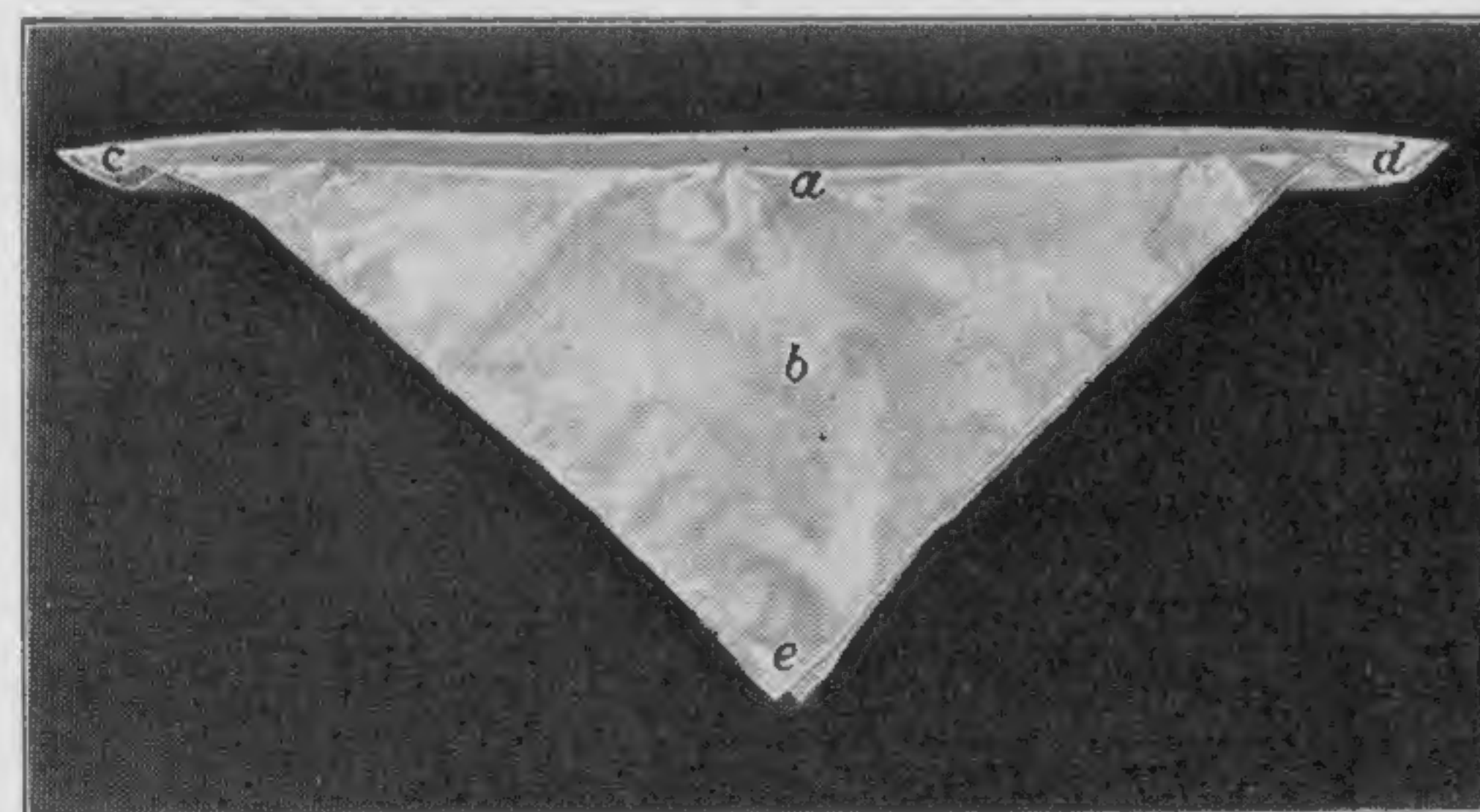


FIG. 39



FIG. 40



FIG. 41





FIG. 42



FIG. 43

## SOLID FOUNDATIONS

(PART 2)

### EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

- (1) If buckram tends to roll up, how can the curl be taken out of it?
- (2) Why is ribbon wire convenient for making a head-size band?
- (3) Cut out of paper a pattern for a flat sailor brim of the size and shape described in Arts. 3 to 8, making the necessary allowance for the tabs and cutting the tabs as explained. Send this pattern with your answers to these Examination Questions.
- (4) Describe two ways of putting stiffening wires on a brim.
- (5) Why cannot buckram frames be made by hand in the variety of shapes that are constructed of wire?
- (6) What is the purpose of the short tabs cut along the inside of the central opening in a brim?
- (7) What is the purpose of a bandeau?
- (8) Cut out of paper a pattern for a bandeau as described in Arts. 26 and 27, marking the allowance for overlap at the end. Send this pattern with your answers to these Examination Questions.
- (9) What is the standard height of head-size band?
- (10) Of what materials are bandeaux made?
- (11) What care must be taken in making the slits that form the tabs to which the head-size band is sewed?
- (12) In what ways may modifications of a mushroom droop be made?



(13) Why is it necessary to stiffen brims made of elastic cloth or lacette, or wide brims made of buckram?

(14) Why is it sometimes necessary to use bandeaux?

(15) In making a turban brim, how may the line of the bend of the brim be transferred from the paper pattern to the brim material?

(16) Cut out of paper a pattern for a turban brim like that described in Arts. 18 to 21, using the dimensions there given, marking the overlap, and drawing the line along which the brim is to be turned up. Send this pattern with your answers to these Examination Questions.

(17) In making a mushroom droop, what precaution is necessary if the cone of buckram is to be unpinned, so that the overlapped edges can be brought back to their original positions?

(18) In what ways may a turban brim be varied to produce other shapes?

(19) How is a head-size band held to shape while it is being used for marking out the head-size on a flat buckram brim?

(20) Why is it advisable to make a flaring bandeau of two similar pieces rather than of a single piece?